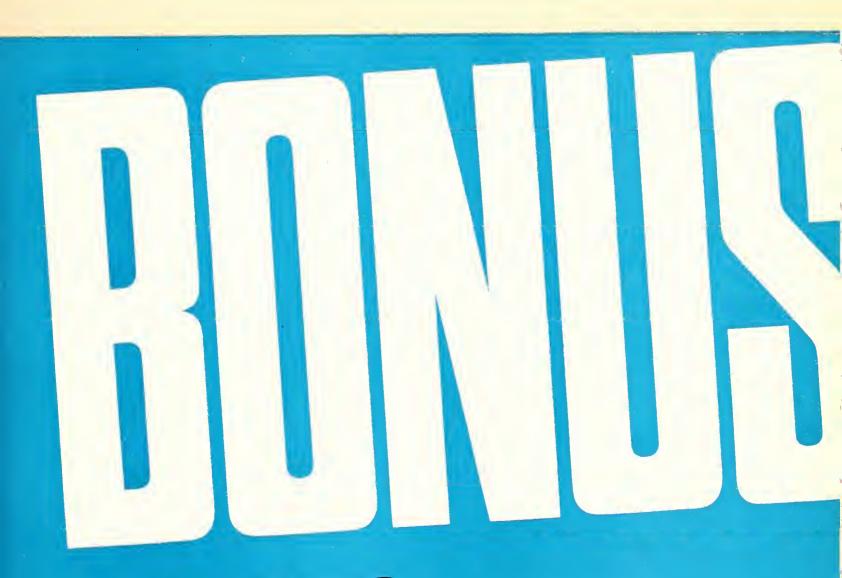


For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

NOVEMBER 28 1964



TYROZETS

winter bonus terms now available

Once more, extremely generous bonus terms are available for 'Tyrozets', the ever-popular, fast-selling throat lozenge. Obtain your winter stocks now, and have the benefit of the very real profit increases which these terms provide. If you have not already had details, please

To aid your sales of 'Tyrozets', a new and attractive counter display stand is now available let us know without delay. from our Representative.

'Tyrozets' is a registered trademark



MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED, HODDESDON, HERTS



Introducing

D-VAC Pollens

The new

3-injection

course for protection against hay fever

Hay Fever sufferers can look forward with relief to next summer, by receiving a short course of desensitisation with D-Vac Pollens.

D-Vac Pollens is a 'depot' pollen vaccine formulated by the Bencard Allergy Unit. The new 3-dose course is the outcome of three years' experience with D-Vac Pollens in allergy clinics, showing it to be safe and at least as effective as aqueous vaccine.

D-Vac Pollens is available as two alternative courses:

Primary Course: For patients who have not previously been desensitised or who are known to be excessively sensitive to grass pollens; and for children (aged 6-12 years).

Advanced Course: For patients aged over 12 who have had previous pollen treatment and whose symptoms are not excessively severe.

Action now against hay fever will bring its reward next summer

The 3 injections are administered at 4-week intervals starting between 1st and 20th February. Because D-Vac Pollens is prepared specially to order, prescriptions (marked 'Primary' or 'Advanced' Course) should be made out and orders placed **before 31st December**, and should indicate the date in February on which the first dose is required.



D-VAC* Pollens is a product of British research at The Bencard Allergy Unit

Beecham Research Laboratories

* regd.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE

Tek

TOOTHBRUSHES

Johnson's Ethical Plastics Limited has applied for exemption from the provisions of the Resale Prices Act, 1964, in respect of the **Tek** toothbrush range.

Until such times as a ruling is given by the Restrictive Practices Court on our application, we will continue to enforce the Condition of Sale regarding the maintenance of the retail prices shown below:

retail prices

Shorthead bristle	3/-
Shorthead nylon	1/8
Shorthead supersoft	2/-
Junior bristle	1/6
Junior nylon	1/3
Major, multituft	
Duet, multituft	3/-

Tek · Hughes

Division of

Johnson's Ethical Plastics Limited

32 AJAX AVENUE, SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Month of the second of the sec



A NEW HIGH IN RETAIL CASH HANDLING!

In supermarket, department store, large shop, small shop—the HUGIN SPEEDLISTING KA. 23 saves time, space and effort—gives maximum efficiency and complete security!

The KA. 23 and its smaller brother KA. 36 bring accuracy—fast—within every retailer's reach.

See what the Swedish precision HUGIN could do for your business—NOW—at Gledhill's of Halifax, pioneers and specialists since 1886.

Write or telephone NOW for full details including illustrated literature to: Department CD

G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS LTD.

HALIFAX · YORKSHIRE

Telephone: Halifax 63131
Branch Showrooms and Service facilities in principal centres.





DURING THE PAST YEAR HARMONY HAS SOLD MORE PACKS THROUGH CHEMISTS THAN ANY OTHER COLOURANT

GIBBS PEPSODENT LTD., HESKETH HOUSE, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W.1

Carter's ANDUVITE

VITAMIN & MINERAL CAPSULES

14 FOR PRICE OF 12 75% PROFIT!! RETAIL VALUE 122/6d. YOUR COST 70/- ONLY

CARTER BROS. - GLEN LABORATORIES - SHIPLEY (Yks)

When your customers ask for WHEAT GERM-Sell-them



JOHN H. HERON LTD.; HOOK ROAD MILLS, GOOLE, TEL 1153



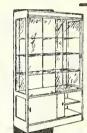
a unique self-sterile Ointment that compares with no other in the treatment of:—

- BURNS .
- BEDSORES .
- IMPETIGO .
- NAPKIN RASH .
 - DERMATITIS .
- CRACKED NIPPLES

ask your usual wholesale House for supplies

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For Pharmacy Fittings,
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Sunflooti

The worlds finest vegetable cooking oil, containing 94.5% unsaturated fatty acid. Odourless, tasteless, crystal clear always. For details please write to: VASJA PRODUCTS LTD. Ewhurst Road, Cranleigh, Surrey. Tel: Cranleigh 923

LAUNCH OF PEGGY SAGE NEW PERFUMED TALC GIVES YOU 40% PROFIT

LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Retail Price 4 0 each

Trade Price per dozen
(Best terms) inclusive Purchase Tax

TRADE MARKE
CHESEBROUGH-PONDS LIMITED
VICTORIA ROAD · WILLESDEN · LONDON N.W.10

ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON RHEUMATISM, FIBROSITIS ETC.

Infurno

39 TUBES FOR THE PRICE OF 36 - ONLY 73/2d.

— OVER 73% PROFIT -

NON-GREASY MASSAGE CREAM

CARTER BROS. — GLEN LABORATORIES — SHIPLEY

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Evolution is taken for granted — Rocket to diesel-electric . . . Bleriot biplane to supersonic jet . . . Clipper to Cumarder . . . penny bazaar to super-store and, some say, modernisation to Nordia-isation. Fixed old shopfittings are changed to handsome flexible new ones and harassed retailers given new heart by the Nordia consultancy service (evolved within a firm which has been doing specialist shopfitting for nearly a hundred years). And our surveys are free!

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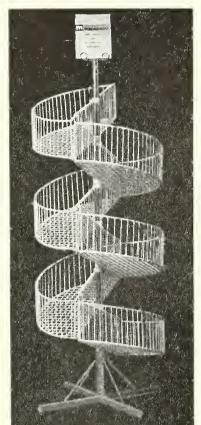
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NAME

ADDRESS

To: NORDIA, 25 Wellington St., Leeds or

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FOR SHOP EQUIPMENT OF QUALITY & DISTINCTION

MIDDLEHURST OF MAIDENHEAD

The Designers and the Makers

THE HELTER SKELTER

REGD. DESIGN No. 916163

Six half-round bins 6¾ deep, overall diameter of unit 23", height of pole 63", floor area used: 25" x 25". Baskets heavily polythene coated white—stands stove-emamelled red.

£12-19-6 each. Delivery free.

Introducing the

NEW Light-weight Sundries
Tumble Bin with "Eye-Appeal"

Diameter of bin 17", depth of bin 14", height of bin on stand 29". All steel construction, welded at intersections. Bins white (plastic coated)—stands black.

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Tel: MAIDENHEAD 25331-27771

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY NICHOLAS PRODUCTS LTD

With effect from December 1st 1964 the retail selling price of

WAFT FABRIC SOFTENER

will be increased to 2/6d and the new standard wholesale price per case will be 22/6d

The usual discounts will apply

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS LTD · BATH ROAD · SLOUGH · BUCKS

Established 1777

Telephone: CLErkenwell 3060 (15 lines) Switchboard open 8.30 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. Automatic Recording 4.45 p.m. onwards

B& C

really can compete where

SUNDRIES are concerned!

For instance

our range of

WASHING SQUARES

is second to none!

ETHICALS & COSMETICS

are equally in our line too, and we can offer a widely comprehensive stock of them all.

Phone or post an order to:

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80-84 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

Bella Pier hair spray LACQUER



Bellair

Bellair sales continue to soar above all previous records. The secret is in its top quality, beautiful presentation, competitive presentation.

presentation, competitive price plus powerful and consistent television advertising.

So be certain you secure a big share in the profitable trade that Bellair is bringing to chemists everywhere by stocking, displaying and recommending Bellair to your customers.

ORDER BELLAIR FROM YOUR WHOLESALER NOW

Aerosol pack 4/8d · Spray 2/8d · Refill bottle 1/8d · Refill sachet 1/3d

KAPUTINE LIMITED, BOARDMAN STREET, OLDHAM, LANCS · Telephone: Oldham MAIn 3045 and 6226

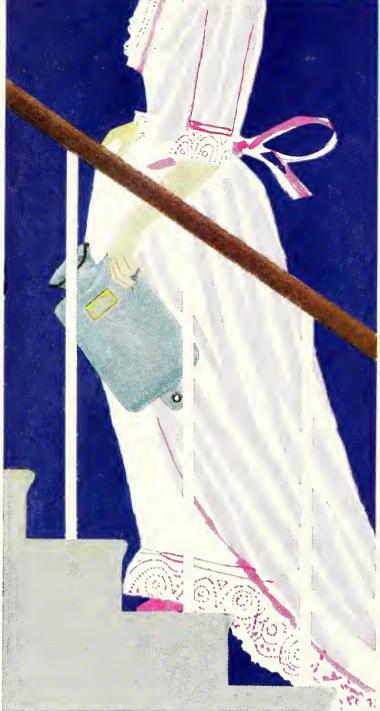
Insecticides,
Perfumerycompounds, or
Essential Oils?

StaffordAllenS
are doing on the
ALBRIGHT & WILSON

STANDS 10 & 11

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST EXHIBITION





always ask for a hot water bottle by its first name –Dunlop

Nearly 20 million readers of WOMAN'S OWN, WOMAN AND HOME, HOUSEWIFE, EVERYWOMAN and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING will see and remember this attractive illustration and compelling headline many times in the coming months.

And among these readers are plenty of potential customers for you. They will be asking to see the Dunlop range in your shop. So be prepared. Stock up with the top dozen by Dunlop—the five shown below and

these other sure sellers— SIZES 2 and 3, moulded bottles at 6/6 and 7/- respectively; COSILINE at 8/9; QUILTIE, with brushed fabric coat, 12/-; RENOWN, with a handle, in lavender shade, 9/3; ESKIMO/BEAR, a kiddies' bottle at 9/9; and the DEEP SLEEP, with similar features to the Cosimax, at 27/6.

STOCK UP NOW!



All prices quoted are recommended retail prices



COSIMAX

Takes boiling water safely. Seamless latex with velvety cover. Fawn, Pastel Blue, Pastel Pink—in individual carton.

Retails at 32/6.

MAXFORT

The bottle with a handle. Fluted pattern on one side, plain on the other. Pastel shades—Blue, Pink, Green. Retails at 12/-.

FLAG

Most popular Dunlop bottle Smooth rounded shoulders Pastel Blue or Red.

GEORGIAN

Brushed fabric cover with attractive oak leaf design...in Blue, Red or Lavender shades.

WIGWAM

Finished in brushed fabric with gay Red Indian Village design on Blue, Pink or Yellow background.

Retails at 9/9.

THE FAMEL GOLDEN COMPETITION CLOSING DATE EXTENDED TO JAN 31st

At the request of many of our Chemist friends and to enable the trade to obtain maximum advantage from FAMEL displays at the height of the season, the FAMEL GOLDEN PRIZE window display competition is extended to January 31st 1965. Still time to win a valuable GOLDEN PRIZE. Enter now! If you would like another entry form and more display material write or phone today to:— KELDON LIMITED

17 WADSWORTH ROAD · PERIVALE · MIDDLESEX
PERivale 4441





ROW IN GARTONS

DISPLAY THIS EYE-CATCHING, SALES COMPELLING

MERCHANDISING UNIT

- a magnet for every mother, with its irresistible message: "NO MORE NAPPY RASH"!

These handy, compact and strikingly colourful Cartons will step up sales of the MARATHON (the original) One-Way NAPPY. Each 6-carton Display Outer carries prominently a supply of

FREE LEAFLETS

which tell the whole story of the immense benefit of the unique MARATHON One-Way NAPPY—how it prevents (and helps to cure) Nappy Rash, and keeps baby dry and happy always . . . with convincing proof in letters from grateful mothers, testimony from the specialist and general Press, and medical and nursing authorities.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING — greatly increased to feature this new pack, starts in January.

Available NOW from your Wholesaler. In case of difficulty, write for the name of your nearest supplier, mentioning the name of your usual Wholesaler, to:

MARATHON KNITWEAR (NOTTM) LTD PEVERIL STREET . NOTTINGHAM







THE JOHN BEALES ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, NOTTINGHAM



Ensure repeat business

Once customers have experienced the silky-softness and positive protection of "Sylvia" Sanitary towels, they look for them every time.

Ensure this regular repeat business by diplaying "Sylvia" towels prominently and bring the customers and goodwill to YOUR pharmacy.

Sell "Perfection in Protection"

SANITARY TOWELS

SYLVIA!

SIZE	TRADE	RETAIL
0	20/9	2/3
1	23 /-	2/6
2	27/6	3/-
3	34/3	3/9

Generous discounts for quantities

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO. LTD. OLDBURY . BIRMINGHAM (BROadwell 1355)

Halima

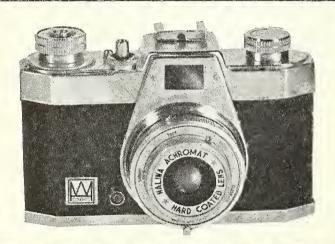
35mm CAMERAS



HALINA 35x

- f3.5/45mm hard coated 3 element lens
- 4-speed shutter 1/25-1/50-1/100-1/200th sec & B
- Synchronised for flash
- Double exposure prevention
- Coupled film transport and exposure counter
- Aperture setting from f3.5 to f16

£7-13-3 Ever Ready Case £1.8.1



HALINA PET 35mm

- Achromat 50mm lens
- Three apertures, Dull-Bright-Sunny
- Bulb & instantaneous shutter
- All metal with satin chrome trim
- Synchronised for flash
- Double exposure prevention

£4-19-6 Ever Ready Case £1.8.1



HALINA VICEROY

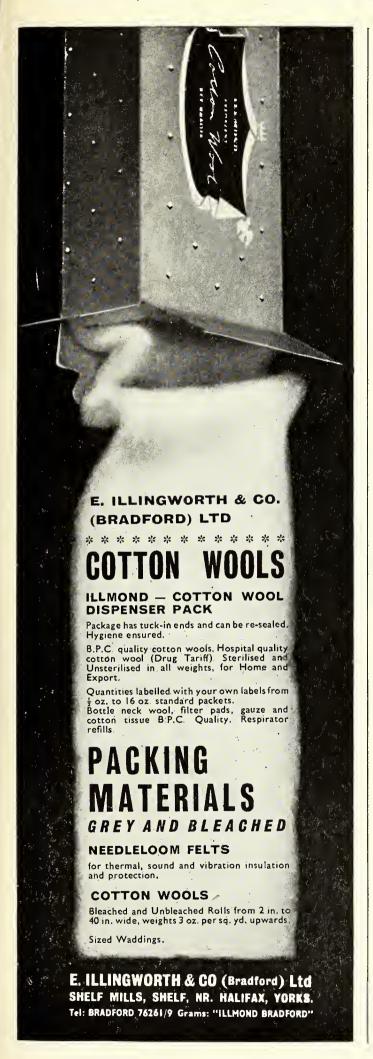
24" × 24" and 35mm

- Double Meniscus f8 lens
- Apertures f8. f11. f16
- Automatic focusing from 6ft
- Synchronised for flash
- Life size ground glass viewfinder
- Time exposure setting
- All metal body
- Complete with 35mm conversion unit

£3-19-6 Canvas carrying case 10/6d

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 182

November 28, 1964

No. 4424

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PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565



MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD, 1964

GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679. LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £3 10s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 5d.).

This new hair spray would be a best-seller at almost any price...



... think what it will do at 4/6!

Here's a new perfumed hair spray with just about everything on its side. Famous name. Special formula, (only approved after tests on more than 1,000 women). And price. At 4/6 new L'Onglex Hair Spray can hardly miss. This is a £9,000,000 market —growing by 25% a year. And the biggest growth is in sprays under 5/-. New L'Onglex is a proven quality product aimed at the mass appeal market. Order direct, or from our representative or from your usual wholesaler.

BIG PROFITS FOR YOU: With new L'Onglex you can combine big turnover with big profits. Even with normal terms—up to 33%. With the Special Introductory offer (12 for the price of 11) you get up to 38.6% on returns.

BIG PROMOTIONAL SUPPORT: Starting 3rd January weekly advertisements on Radio Luxembourg will be heard by over 70% of all women under 24.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S LIMITED, VICTORIA ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10. TELEPHONE: ELGAR 6575

Volume 182

NOVEMBER 28, 1964

No. 4424

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

FIGURES recently issued by the Board of Trade for September reveal the following changes in the sales of chemists' goods:—

*	Compared with August 1964	Compared with September 1963
Independent retailers	-3.4	+9•7
Multiple retailers	-7.6	+6.9
Co-operative societies	-6.4	+7-3

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Prescription Charges

DOCTORS' OPINIONS SOUGHT

A BALLOT on whether prescription charges should be abolished is being held among its members by the General Practitioners' Association. The Association's central committee recommends rejection of the present levy system, despite any tendency it may have to reduced demands upon prescribers. Financial charges, if levied at all, should form part, it is argued, of a thorough reform of the National Health Service, and ought not to be regarded as a "back door" means of cutting the doctor's work load.

Practice Advice

DOCTORS' ORGANISATION STARTS WORK

ASSISTANCE for the general medical practitioner in the planning of premises and organisation of practices is being provided by a new independent body set up jointly by the British Medical Association, the College of General Practitioners and the Medical Practitioners' Union. Named the General Practice Advisory Service, Ltd., it will advise on problems such as designing new surgery accommodation, making the best use of space, structural alterations, equipment, appointments systems and group practices. Where necessary to answer questions, studies will be undertaken and the results published. Finance for the first two years of operation is being provided by a grant of £15,000 from the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust and advice is being offered free to doctors, at least for the present. The scheme has the approval of the Ministry of Health, two of whose observers are included on the management committee. The Service has a full-time consultant architect and secretarial staff. The medical director of the committee (Dr. G. S. Adams)

sees the future of general practice as lying in more group practices, where employment of ancillary staff can allow doctors to make better use of their time. He is not in favour of group surgeries being equipped with dispensaries, on the grounds that the group area should be able to support a pharmacy.

Purchase Tax

REVISED CUSTOMS NOTICE

NOTICE No. 78, which is issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to provide information about goods chargeable with purchase tax, has been revised. The new edition reproduces the Tax Schedule as enacted by the Purchase Tax Act, 1963, and incorporates all subsequent amendments. Copies of the new edition, which superseded that dated January 1963, are being supplied to all traders registered for purchase-tax purposes and to trade associations.

Chelsea Reunion

WINE, SOFT MUSIC AND A FILM

THE staff refectory of College House, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, was the scene of the 1964 reunion of Chelsea Pharmacy Association. At the wine and cheese party which began the proceedings at 7.30 on November 12, the wine-rationing system that has operated so equitably in other years was again in operation. Never, under food rationing in wartime, were there such charming "dispensers" to receive the coupons nor, for that matter, such delectable issues in return. At 8 p.m. Mr. R. de Carteret (the College musical director) put on in the new hall a musical programme of piano and violin works in which the virtuosos were Messrs. D. C. Harrod

and Anthony Raltan and Miss Christina Bates (piano) and Mr. Charles Sampson (violin). The audience retired to the refectory for coffee, and at 9.30 p.m. there was presented a film with English commentary on the champagne industry of France. Is champagne to be one of next year's reunion party wines?

British Standards

SPECIFICATIONS AND WORK IN HAND

A NEW specification (B.S. 3806:1964 Breathing machines for medical use) available (price 7s. 6d.) from the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, deals with breathing machines primarily for use in hospitals. Specifications are being considered for air-conditioned testing laboratories; sprockets for 8-mm. perforated film, and rechargeable battery-operated shavers. A draft standard (D64/10975 Aerosol dispensers, Part 1: Non-returnable metal dispensers) has been circulated for comment.

Student Ski-camps

BRITISH AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PHARMACY students and recently qualified pharmacists are invited to join the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association's ski camp at Grantown-on-Spey, Scotland, from December 27 until January 4, 1965. Cost is about £15. Applications should reach the organising committee, 110 Queen's Road, Aberdeen, by December 3. The International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation ski-camp is being held at Saint Sorlin d'Arves, in the Savoie Alps, February 25 to March 7, 1965. The village is in a large valley from which three skilifts and three chair lifts take skiers up to 6,000 ft. Cost for ten days (exclusive of ski hire and instruction) will be about £17 10s. and the return



BLOOD DONORS
HONOURED: Since
the Liverpool Regional
Blood Transfusion Service started calling on
Evans Medical, Ltd.,
Speke, Liverpool, 24,
employees of the company have donated
more than 2,000 pints
of blood. The 2,000th
pint was recently donated by Miss Norma
Seddon, aged nineteen,
a shorthand typist in
the company's overseas
administration department, who has been
presented with a gift
voucher for £5 5s, on
behalf of the company.

second-class rail fare about £18. Applications should reach Miss Margaret Goodchild, assistant 1.P.S.F. liaison secretary, Canterbury Hall, Cartwright Gardens, London, W.C.1, before December 15.

Modern Drugs

B.B.C., "BREAKTHROUGH" PROGRAMME RECENT developments in drugs and their uses were the subject of a documentary programme broadcast on the B.B.C. Home Service on November 19 in the series "Breakthrough." The narrator (Mr. Stephen Grenfell) said that the fact that 70 per cent, of drugs prescribed today were not available in 1940, was a breakthrough in itself. Current trends were discussed in interviews with doctors and research workers who stressed the importance of the modern realisation that the *milieu* in which the patient receives treatment

PRICES ACT REGISTRATIONS

Price conditions should still be enforced, says P.A.T.A.

THE Proprietary Articles Trade Association has issued a statement on its activities in the period leading up to the closing date (November 15) by which applications for registration for exemption from the provisions of the Resale Prices Act, 1964, had to be lodged, and on its current policies. Immediately before that date the Association had registered, at the request of representative manufacturer members, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Act and of the Registrar's regulations, the various classes of members' products that were currently price-maintained. That was effected after consultation with the Association's legal advisers and the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements.

The Registrar intimated his intention of classifying goods in accordance with the nomenclature of the Brussels Convention (the classification of goods in Customs Tariffs) and requested the Association to use such headings, where possible, in its applications on behalf of members. Though the registrations are in respect of classes of goods, and not of specific products of individual members, it was necessary to submit, with the applications, documents to show that goods in each class registered were supplied by at least one member of the Association, and that resale price conditions were attached to those products.

Listed in accordance, in the main, with the nomenclature of the Brussels Convention, the classes of goods registered by the P.A.T.A. have been medicaments (including veterinary medicaments); malt extract with cod-liver oil; herbal preparations for medicinal use; organo-therapeutic glands or extracts thereof and other animal substances prepared for therapeutic uses; antisera, vaccines, toxins and similar products; surgical dressings; disinfectants; infant, invalid and diabetic foods; diabetic confectionery; veterinary feed supplements; soap; surgical instruments and appliances; perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations; denture fixatives; and hot-water bottles. The Association gives a reminder that the Registrar, in his "Guide to the Registration of Goods" under the Act, stated:—

If a notice is duly given by one person

If a notice is duly given by one person in respect of any description of goods, any supplier of goods of that description may (notwithstanding that he has not given such a notice) continue his arrangements for maintaining minimum prices on the resale of them until the decision of the Restrictive Practices Court upon the case relating to those

goods. For example, if a trade association duly gives a notice in respect of any goods, any supplier of those goods, whether or not he is a member of the trade association, can thus continue his arrangements.

The P.A.T.A has retained counsel on behalf of its members, and is preparing a case in respect of each class of goods registered, and has emphasised how important it is that they should take active steps to ensure that their price conditions are complied with during the period before the cases are considered by the Restrictive Practices Court.

More Registered Classes of Goods

THE Proprietary Association of Great Britain has submitted on behalf of members an application for registration under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, in respect of the following classes:—

Medicaments (excluding veterinary medicaments).

Chemical contraceptive creams, gels, pessaries and foams.

Medicated confectionery preparations for the relief of coughs and sore throats.

Antiseptic mouthwashes.

Slimming foods including, without prejudice to the generality of that heading, liquid foods, biscuits and products containing cereal, coffee, cocoa and milk.

Oral vaccines prepacked for retail sale.

Medicated skin treatment with cosmetic properties.

Vitamins and vitamins with mineral supplements; iron supplements and tonics, including casein-based tonics, prepacked for retail sale.

might be as decisive as the drug. Among developments hailed as "break-through" were discovery of the antiviral activity of methisazone ("could be compared to the sulphonamides"), the "birth pill," cephaloridine and the newer penicillins, and depression of immune response by Imuran. Anticipated for the future were interference with reproduction in bacteria and viruses, treatments for "natural" diseases (e.g., coronary thrombosis) and an increased awareness by doctors of how to use drugs accurately and sparingly.

Fire Problems

LEAFLET ON USE OF EXTINGUISHERS

A LEAFLET "How to Use an Extinguisher" advises, with the help of diagrams, on the most effective and safe way of fighting fire. Guidance on the use of water, foam, dry powder and other types of extinguishers is given. Published by the Fire Protection Association, Aldermary House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4 (single copies free), states that, with more training in use of extinguishers, industry's fire losses could be lessened.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE annual dinner and dance of the Society of Pharmaceutical Students of Northern Ireland is being held in Woodbourne House hotel, Dunmurry, Belfast, on December 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during August numbered 507,298 (360,971 forms). The total cost was £306,857 (£254,910), an average of 145·17d, per prescription (120·6d, net).

HEALTH Services Circular No. 41 reminds pharmaceutical contractors in Northern Ireland that disposable polythene gloves are not yet available in Northern Ireland on Health Service prescription and should not be supplied until official notification has been given.

THE REPUBLIC

DECISIONS to the satisfaction of both sides were taken at the recent meetings between representatives of the Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association and representatives of Steiner Products, Ltd., & Gillespie & Co., Ltd. (see C. & D., October 31, p. 440).



PIONEER GRADUATES: Ten of the first eleven graduates to receive the new-B.Sc. (Pharm.) degree of University College, Dublin. Front row (from left): P. M. Meagher, P. B. Deasy, T. A. McGuinn, Miss F. Concannon, Miss P. Hooper, P. L. A. Stenson. Back row (from left): J. J. Grehan, D. Cahill, M. J. Kennedy and A. A. O'Shea.

NEWS IN BRIEF

FIVE electric razors and about 6,000 tablets were stolen from the premises of Savory & Moore, Ltd., 71 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, recently.

IN a night raid on the Charnwood Street, Leicester, pharmacy of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., thieves stole goods valued at £100.

SALES by the glass container industry during the first half of the year 1964 reached a record total of 2,384 million bottles and jars—an increase of 7.5 per cent, over sales for the corresponding period last year.

THE Central National Health Service (Chemist Contractors) Committee has issued a circular to local committees pointing out that, until the date for the abolition of prescription charges has been decided by the Ministers concerned, the charges remain in force.

PRESCRIPTION charges are not being abolished in the Isle of Man, announced Sir Ronald Garvey (Lieutenant-Governor of the island) in the Manx Parliament on November 17. The charge is 2s. per form, and not 2s. per item as in England.

An East German expedition to West Africa has tested 461 products including chemical and pharmaceutical products during a four-month stay there. The Leipzig University institute which organised the expedition was investigating the suitability of certain commercial goods for use in tropical climates.

FROM January 1965 Proceedings of the Chemical Society and Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry are being incorporated in a joint publication Chemistry in Britain. The "communications" at present appearing in Proceedings will in future be published in a new journal, Chemical Communications.

RESULTS of an investigation into factors affecting the climatic conditions inside stationary rail wagons are presented in a recent report issued by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association, PATRA House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Although long-term temperature variations roughly followed external conditions, relative humidity proved erratic.

A GRANT of £30,000 from the Wellcome Trust to the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology at the University of Oxford is to meet part of the cost of a new building and provide space for the work of Professor E. P. Abraham, F.R.S., whose group succeeded in isolating cephalosporin C, and determining its structure.

Courses and Conferences

A FIFTH two-week residential course in packaging is being held by the Institute of Packaging, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex, at Rutland Hall, University of Nottingham, March 28 to April 9, 1965. The course will provide tuition in packaging principles and their application to meet the increasing demands of all industry. It is hoped to include for the first time an authoritative assessment of likely future trends in packaging. Reservations should be made to the Secretary of the Institute.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The supermarket

I read your leader dealing with the so-called "one-stop" shopping centre (p. 523) with a feeling of unreality, and I find among my pharmacist friends a sense of dismay. I have not seen the set-up myself, but I am not impressed by its description in your editorial or by a feature article in the Daily Mail by Peter Lewis. I would assume, as you do, that the registering authority has looked at the legal situation under the Pharmacy Acts and come to the conclusion that registration could not be refused, though I am tempted to wonder what constitutes a "set of premises" under the Pharmacy Acts. Does a small part of two acres of floor space, held as a "concession," on which no rent is paid—a concession which is held on a basis of remitting an agreed percentage of turnover to an outside body, really merit the description of a "set of premises"? If, as reported, the display units used in the pharmaceutical section are precisely like those used uniformly throughout the store, with little physical division between sections, can one section be registered as a separate set of premises? I note that, in reply to a resolution accepted by Branch Representatives last May, the official view is that no conditions can be attached to registration of premises without a change in the law, but I would doubt if the term premises ever conceived such a situation as that now seen in Nottingham. In recent years the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has worked hard in attempting to raise professional standards, and it would surprise me if the members feel other than discouraged by the new development. There remains the question of the ethical aspect of the step in relation to the Council's statement of October last year, but I feel it would be wrong to anticipate the report of the Ethical Committee to the next meeting of the Societys' Council.

Restriction of sale of medicines

At the meeting of Branch Representatives last May a resolution was sent to the Council stating that, until the sale of all medicines was reserved to pharmacy, the pharmacist was unable to exercise to the full his professional knowledge and judgment in protecting the public from the hazards of self medication. The Council's views on the matter have now been reported, and in the course of the report they state that they are constantly stressing the case for such restriction. But there are profound truths in the resolution itself, for there is no doubt that the pharmacist is not in a position to give free rein to the special knowledge he has acquired by education and examination. That position may or may not be appreciated by the manufacturers of proprietary medicines. Obviously a policy of restricting the sale of medicines to pharmacists would not be welcomed by manufacturers whose marketing policies and advertisement campaigns are drawn up on the assumption that points of distribution for their products are numerous enough to ensure maximum opportunities for purchases prompted by the advertisements. Outlets in such numbers are not to be found in pharmacies alone, and advertisers needing them represent a powerful and influential group. Nevertheless it is important to press on with the demand for a rational policy in relation to the distribution of medicines.

Waiting time

On p. 522 a correspondent draws attention to the fact that the abolition of the 2s. per item levy will result in contractors having to wait for full payment of their National Health Service account before recouping themselves in any way for the outlays. I had not thought of that as a pressing problem, and it would be interesting to hear if many contractors are going to find themselves seriously inconvenienced. I can think of many reasons for being grateful for the abolition, and they appear to me to outweigh the disadvantages complained of by your correspondent. But I have no doubt the problem, if it can be called so, is appreciated by the contractors' representatives.

Reconstitution might work, but is it wanted?

SOUTHERN-AREA MEMBERS' MISGIVINGS

PRECEDENT was created at Southampton on November 18 when, at a southern-area conference of Pharmaceutical Society branches, the chairman accepted a call for abstentions to be counted after a vote had been taken. However, since votes for (twenty-two), votes against (five) and abstentions (sixteen) did not add up to the total of members present, it would seem that some members abstained even from Abstaining. The vote was on the proposition "That if proposals for sectional interests to be represented on the Pharinaceutical Council are implemented [the italics denote the emphasis by the chairman (Mr. M. A. Guernier) on the contingent nature of the resolution], then provision should be made for employed retail pharmacists to be represented." The motion had been put by MR. A. E. MOOR, Portsmouth (one of the three branches participating in the conference, the others being Bourne-mouth and Southampton) and seconded by Mr. J. E. Jeffery, Southampton. Mr. H. A. Jenkins, Portsmouth, had previously failed to carry an amendment to delete the word "retail" and MR. A. C. D. HANNAH, Southampton, had described the motion as the cical end-point" of the whole scheme of guaranteed sectional representation. Already there had been serious demands for places for Armed Forces pharmacists, women pharmacists, Welsh pharmacists. Why not for left-handed pharmacists? He was against the motion because it accepted the principle of sectional representation. [It was Mr. Hannah's remarks that prompted the chairman's insistence on the "if implemented" clause in the resolution.]

Background to the Proposals

Those events came, of course, at the end, not the beginning of the meeting, but they best illustrate its course—a many-sided discussion from which no clear "feeling of the meeting" emerged. The subject "The New Constitution: Will it Work?" had been introduced by MISS M. A. BURR (a member of Council) who sketched in the background because, she said, unless members knew it they would be justified in considering the new constitution to be a fait accompli, which would be far from the truth. The Council's desire was that the whole membership should consider the proposals. Reports of such meetings as the one she was addressing, held throughout the country, would be considered. The proposals would then be redrafted and reconsidered, possibly at

Branch Representatives' meetings. They must eventually, in order to take effect, be passed by a three-quarters majority of the membership. "So it is essential that we get your candid views."

But she was no Council Joan of Arc, Miss Burr insisted. She had not come to carry the proposals through, nor even to "carry the banner" of the Council. The proposals could be considered in the same way as had been the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy, which had taken seven years to be considered and reconsidered and had finally been passed in 1963 by a special meeting of members. That was the right way to do it.

What Prompted the Proposals?

The prompting of the new proposals had been the call of the membership upon the Council to take a more active part in members' welfare in the conditions of today, as influenced especially by the National Health Service. The Council had functioned satisfactorily for 123 years more or less on the basis of its original constitution. But its original twenty-one members had been drawn from a Pharmaceutical Society membership of only 100 proprietors. Until 1899 only proprietors had had full rights. In that year Associate members had been granted full membership. The only innovation over the years had been the appointment of three Privy Council members under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Was a 24-member Council large enough for the pre-sent membership and needs of the Society?

Among factors to be taken into account were the new educational policy which, from her own observations, had made pharmacy a much more acceptable profession for careers masters to recommend to their students. It was imperative that the Council should maintain close contact with educational authorities. For that reason three representatives of pharmaceutical education were proposed for the Council, one each for the universities, technological universities and regional colleges. It had been suggested in some quarters that there should be no trisecting of representation, but it had been proposed for pharmacy's own purposes, both to have an avenue of contacts with those institutions and to hear their distinctive views. It had also been said that the "aca-It had also been said that the "academics" were already represented on the Education Committee. The Council, however, held that that was not enough. The representatives should be full members of Council, active in all its deliberations, and especially in such Society activities as its periodical symposia (such as that on clinical trials) and the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

On the proposals for guaranteeing Council places to sectional interests it had to be borne in mind that the sections had undoubted repercussions on one another, as recently when higher remuneration of hospital pharmacists had been largely frustrated of adequate advance by the rates of pay quoted as prevailing in general practice.

The Council's idea in suggesting the

The Council's idea in suggesting the inclusion of a superintendent pharmacist each from the multiples and Co-op societies was to provide a two-way link and to strengthen the status of superintendents in their own employing organisations.

In the speaker's opinion as a proprictor pharmacist the proposal to increase Council membership by seven was modest. The British Medical Association had a council of seventy-nine for a membership of 69,000; the Institute of Chartered Accountants forty-five for 30,000; the Institute of Physics and Physical Society eighteen for 10,000; the Institution of Civil Engineers sixty for 16,000; the Law Society sixty-five for 18,000; the Royal Institute of British Architects eighty-two for 17,500; and the Royal Institution of Chartered Secretaries 83 for 25,500. The fees of those bodies were on the whole much higher than the Pharmaceutical Society's Retention Fee. The Society's Council must be adequate to deal effectively with the current problems of man-power, branch organisation, promoting sectional groups within the Society, improving liaison with members, influencing new legislation and participating in National Health Service negotiations.

Perpetuating Undesired Aspects?

MR. E. W. MORLEY, Portsmouth, said the question was not simply whether the new constitution would work but whether members wanted it. Under the present system the sectional interests had secured representation. Most present members had the unity of the whole profession in mind. It was not true that the proprietor had the edge over other sections of the membership. Many present proprietors would make good Council members but were unable to stand for election because they could not get locums. It was relatively easier for industrial pharmacists to serve on the Council. Superintendent pharma-cists on the Council might allow allegiance to their employers to outweigh their professional conscience. At nearly every Branch Representatives' meeting there were motions about making premises more professional. How could the Council think that members wanted to perpetuate the evils of commercialism in pharmacy? As to the inclusion of academic educationalists on the Council, were there not enough pure scientists in pharmacy's own ranks—men like Dr. Beckett, for example? Miss



Members of Bournemouth, Portsmouth and Southampton Branches at southern-area conference on November 18.

BURR said in reply that it was only right that the views of the companies should be brought to the Council table. It was not laid down that the representatives of pharmaceutical education should not be pharmacists, but the Council might, through any non-pharmacist educationalists nominated, "educate" them about the status and the needs of

the profession. DR. S. CHALLEN, Portsmouth, said the most important argument for educational representatives on the Council was that it would give the Council direct access to the universities and colleges. But there were not three types of pharmaceutical education, which was basically the same in all types of institution, so the categories need not be specified for the three proposed representatives. He disagreed with the proposed method of nomination. It should be "by schools of pharmacy," not "by governing bodies of schools of pharmacy." While he thought two of the macy." three should be pharmacists, it would be admirable to have one non-pharmacist educationalist on the Council.

MR. F. S. LEAPER, Southampton, said that hitherto sectional interests had made their views known at branch meetings. Direct representation at Council level might lessen their attendance at branch meetings. MISS BURR's reply to that contention was that if such a thing happened it would be an indict-ment on Council members.

Two Better Methods

MR. J. R. PHILLIPS, Bournemouth, said he would like to speak in favour of the reconstitution proposals but found it impossible to do so. There were already two ways of providing for the representation of sectional interests: by co-option and by persuading the membership that group representation was desirable so that they would vote for representatives of those groups. The citation of work in hand, such as the promotion of symposia, was not a valid argument for enlarging the Council. The function of the Council was to decide policy and thirty-one members could do that no more easily than twenty-four. MISS BURR replied that the keynote was that members would be given a direct responsibility in the nomination system, and that the sectional representatives would bring a direct picture to the Council. For policy-making it was necessary to get the views of all members.

MR. M. J. WOOLGAR, Portsmouth, said the trend in recent years had been towards unity. Now to stress sectionalism was retrograde. The situation that all members would vote on names selected by sections was hopeless. Each section, if it had to be represented, should choose its own spokesmen. The difficulty about devising sectional representation was that within each there were different streams. Some pharmacists in industry, for example, were concerned with manufacture, others with the quite different function of disseminating information. If it came to a right to be heard, there should thus be two representatives of industry. One thing that would, in his view, be much more opportune in constitutional reform would be machinery against the "block



Miss M. A. Burr addresses members. In the chair is Mr. M. A. Guernier, Portsmouth.

vote." He would like it to be stated on the voting paper that a stated number of candidates should be voted for, and less than that number invalidate the paper. MISS BURR said that the good judgment of the five nominators in, say, the hospital section would come into play in securing nominees that pharmacists in the remainder of the Society could vote for. The sections existed. The unifying factor was that all members had the same opportunity of using

their pharmaceutical knowledge.

MR. B. V. SLADE, Portsmouth, considered that the more Council members there were, the easier its work. But the educational representatives could bring about a 19 per cent, non-pharmaceutical representation on the Council, so let them be diluted with more pharmacists. He thought representation of industry would not work. The nominee would have no channels of communication with any other company but his own.

MR. S. G. BUBB, Bournemouth, said he would support any determination to fight tooth-and-nail against any abandonment of the democratic principle. The Council was in a position of real power and should be elected by all members. Was there in any other pro-fessional governing body a "channel of expression" of interests of the unqualified, such as was proposed for the multiples and Co-ops? Members must retain the right to reject any member of whom they disapproved. MISS BURR said that the proposals stipulated that the company and Co-op representatives should be pharmacists.

Why the Weaknesses?

MR. K. C. SIMS, Bournemouth, had no doubt that the new constitution would work, but would it have any beneficial effect on members? Socially and professionally pharmacy was weak. The Council would be better employed seeking out the causes of the weakness. Forty-eight per cent. of pharmacists were employees and not concerned with fees; 35 per cent. were proprietors. The division between them was not professional but financial. If every pharmacist received a fee for carrying out professional services, and the Pharmaceutical Society negotiated the fees, the financial division would be removed. So would the need for sectional representation. The Council could then look properly at pharmacists' responsibilities to the public in such matters as providing a night service, service in rural areas, and pharmacies too close to one another. The reconstitution proposals should be rejected. What was needed was a new constitution for the Society. MISS BURR said that the matters raised by Mr. Simms were really dealt with in the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

MR. N. FRANCIS, Portsmouth, said that some of the pre-1914 antagonism between independent proprietors and the multiples and Co-ops seemed to remain. If the sections were at odds, the solution was to make friends with one another, which was what the Council proposals made easier.

Light on Co-operative Organisation

Mr. H. R. Eyre, Southampton, asked how any member of the Council, even if he were a superintendent, could influence a non-member body outside pharmacy's control, but MISS BURR said that the superintendents, who had a great loyalty to pharmacy, would get their views back to their companies' boards.

Mr. A. E. Moor, Portsmouth, speaking as a superintendent of a Co-operative society, said that boards of management took cognisance of the superintendents' views, and the superintendents would have a strong hand if they could say "The Pharmaceutical Society says this." The weaknesses of the proposals were that it was difficult to see how the representatives of the multiples could speak at one and the same time for Boots, Ltd., and smaller companies, and that each Co-op society was autonomous. So far as the Co-ops were concerned, the representative would, to be of any use, have to be nominated by the national executive of the Co-operative Union or the technical panel of Co-op pharmacists. He deplored that there was no provision for employee representation. That was essential, for employees were a high proportion of the membership, but they had no co-ordinating body. It was the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to recompense any employer who had to release an employee for Council work.

Another speaker said that the employees should be guaranteed representation if any section of members secured it. The Council should reconsider territorial representation. The process of giving the Society a greater interest in members' economic welfare (he thought they had been "dragged screaming" from behind the shelter of the Jenkin case) might cause sectional differences to become less acute.

It has been mentioned that no obvious nucleus of agreement made itself evident at the meeting. The nearest was an insistence that any reconstitution should not outrage the democratic principle. It showed in the remarks of MR. T. W. MISSON, Portsmouth, who MISSON, Portsmouth, thought that any step to outlaw voting papers for including too few votes should be looked at most closely. What was wanted vis-á-vis the multiples was a method of informing them without allowing them to take charge of members. MISS BURR had confidence that Council representation would "up-grade" superintendents, giving them more influence within their companies.

Mr. F. Perks, Portsmouth, pointed out that, if the academic representatives were nominated and not voted upon, and the others nominated by their sections and voted upon by all, he, as an academic pharmacist, would be unable to vote on the sectional representatives that concerned him most closely. MISS BURR said that the probability was that the Council would select three names from lists provided by the universities and colleges, but the machinery had not yet been worked out in detail.

The concern for democratic principle showed itself again in the forthright rejection of a proposition by MR. J. R. PHILLIPS, Bournemouth, that powers should be sought to enable the Council to co-opt up to five members, each for a period of up to one year, any such co-optation to be recorded in the Society's annual report. Mr. Phillips contended that the method would be more democratic than the reconstitution proposals. It was considered by the

meeting that the method suggested would be highly undemocratic.

The meeting deliberately abstained

from taking a vote on the reconstitu-

tion proposals themselves.

MRS. W. M. CALLOW moved a vote of thanks to Miss Burr, whose remarks, she said, had commanded the silent attention of an afterwards vociferous audience.

Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

DETAILS of a seven-point programme that is being put into operation by the Irish Chemists' Cosmetics Association were outlined by its PRESIDENT (Mr. M. Brophy) at the Association's first annual meeting in Dublin on November 12

12.
The programme, he said, aimed at securing increased discounts, rationalising products to prevent overlapping of shades and varieties, withdrawal of existing stocks at full credit when new lines were introduced, resistance to gradual swelling of stocks, month credit period, special discount for monthly settlements, and a better treatment by manufacturers on the question of returns. Often, said Mr. Brophy, pharmacists' profit had been whittled away by additional stocks, often not quite saleable, forced on them by the manufacturers. Pharmacists had no say in deciding what manufacturers were going to put on the market, and the Association had sub-mitted that it was unreasonable to expect chemists to accept new products without a guarantee that any new product that proved unsaleable would be taken back.

"Shoestring Budget"

Altogether thirty meetings had been held during the year (fifteen of them with manufacturers). Although the Association had been operating "on a shoe-string budget," it had received strong support from chemists, while the manufacturers' association, which had been formed after their own, had made it clear that its members were not opposed to the chemists' organisation, and apparently appreciated that the Association was "here to stay." Membership now stood at around 300 and with continued growth in membership it will be impossible for manufacturers to ignore our requests." had been planned to co-opt seven provincial members, but the local as-sociations had been found to be virtually dormant, meeting only in times of stress or perhaps once a year. However, the Midlands Pharmacists' Association was now organising the local associations, which were again meeting regularly. As part of the Irish Drug Association programme the associations would become active in 1965. "We are watching the situation closely and intend to follow it up, because we feel that, with the appointment of an organiser, we should be able to work more closely with the I.D.A." Confusion had existed in the minds of some manufacturers whether the Association "only a splinter group' was

recently the secretary of the I.D.A., had given an assurance that the Association had the full approval of his organisation. Many I.D.A. members were also members of the Association. At present the I.D.A. constitution did not permit it to affiliate with other organisations but that situation would probably be changed, as a review was now taking place.

Council Members Re-elected

The president declared the seven outgoing members of the council re-elected unopposed. They were:—Mrs. Mannion, Miss Kyne, Miss U. O'Connor, Mrs. M. Kelly and Messrs. M. Brophy, T. Redmond, L. Manley. Mr. H. Roche was re-elected auditor. MR. E. O'SULLIVAN (treasurer) disclosed that there were 251 members and that the Association had a credit balance of £195.

MR. M. MURPHY asked if it would be possible to inform members immediately when manufacturers agreed to take lines back. It could be done by circular or by an announcement in the trade journals. THE PRESIDENT said members should themselves insist on returns being taken, but the Association was looking for agreement on the point. Mr. REDMOND said the manufacturers had pointed out that promo-tion parcels were not really for the purpose of stocking up chemists but to ensure that all pharmacists got the lines at the same time. It appeared there had been abuses. All talks to date, he said, had been of an exploratory nature. No demands had been made on manufacturers, who had merely been told what the Association would like to achieve. It would help considerably if individual pharmacists would point out to representatives the programme the Association had set itself. Arrangements were being made to hold cosmetic merchandising lectures early in 1965 at which it was hoped, he said, to outline principles of buying. No chemist could afford to miss the lectures.

MR. TOHER suggested that they should not be too hard on firms who supplied promotion parcels for new goods but there should be full compensatory credit on obsolete stocks. "Minimum packs" made it impossible to control stocks, and the Association should press immediately for them to be scrapped. THE PRESIDENT said that manufacturers had been told that chemists wanted new lines but were not prepared to take obsolete or overlapping goods. He told Mr. M. Shannon that none of the manufacturers had been unco-operative. One com-

pany which, said MR. REDMOND, had pointed out that, in order to alter its short-credit system it would have to import considerable capital from the parent company in England, had been advised that if necessary that should be done. It was hoped to incorporate minimum packs in agreements. When Mr. Cronin suggested that the I.D.A. might help out by circulating information on behalf of the Association, the vice-president of the I.D.A., MR. SEAMUS Fox said that the members of the I.D.A. were sympathetic to the tion. Manufacturers could be informed, said Mr. Cronin, that when stocks were cleared pharmacists would be better able to pay for them. Under the present system profits were reduced and stocks were often left on chemists' hands. "We will never agree to monthly accounts," declared THE PRESI-DENT. No chemist could afford a bookkeeper, and it would not be fair to expect him to pay on the nail for promotion parcels.

To a member who suggested that pharmacists should not take new lines until old ones were returned at full credit, MR. REDMOND explained that negotiations were not yet completed. Chemists meanwhile could point out their wishes to representatives. MR. IRWIN complained that, in the absence of official information circulated at the earliest moment, chemists did not know where they stood or what the Association was achieving, and so were unable to talk effectively to representatives.

I.D.A. Help Sought

Mr. Toher proposed and Mr. Red-MOND seconded that the I.D.A. should be asked to help in the secretarial work. Mr. Fox said the I.D.A. had felt it was necessary to form a separate association to cater for cosmetics. He believed some arrangement could be made to keep members informed through the I.D.A., though the Association was having its own staff difficulties and much overtime was having to be worked. He congratulated the Association on the "extraordinary amount of it had achieved in a short space of time. MR. REDMOND suggested that perhaps the Association might contribute financially towards the extra work involved in keeping members posted of developments. THE PRESIDENT said that ultimately the Association hoped to become a subcommittee of the I.D.A., like the present veterinary committee. Mr. Murphy objected that members would have more freedom by being independent of the I.D.A.

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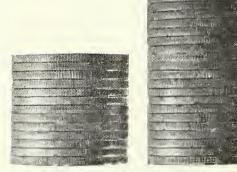


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Poisons Sales by Wholesale

APPEAL COURT DECISION IN TEST ACTION BY THE SOCIETY

A WHOLESALER may sell poisons to retailers irrespective of whether the retailer is authorised to sell poisons ruled three High Court judges on November 20 when they upheld a decision of a Metropolitan magistrate dismissing summonses brought by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain against Sangers, Ltd., 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

The Society had alleged that Messrs. Sangers had committed breaches of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, by supplying Dexedrine tablets to the proprietor of a North London drug store who was not authorised to sell

LORD PARKER (the Lord Chief Justice) sitting with Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice Brabin in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court ordered the

Society to pay costs.

The summonses at the North London magistrates' court had alleged that, on five dates in January and February 1963, Sangers, Ltd., not being authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of Sections 8, 9 or 10 of the Pharand Poisons Act, 1933, had unlawfully sold Dexedrine tablets containing dexamphetamine sulphate, a poison in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Poisons List Order, 1962, contrary to S. 18 (1) (a) (i) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Dismissing the summonses, the magistrate had awarded Messrs. Sangers £52 10s.

The Basic Question

MR. DAVID CROOM-JOHNSON, Q.C., for the Society, said that the question in the appeal was whether there was an offence disclosed by section 18 (1) of the Act which "caught" a sale by a wholesaler of a Part I poison to some-one who could not lawfully resell it.

The retailer to whom the company had sold the tablets was a woman who kept a drug store in North London, and who was not an authorised seller of poisons. About 1,200 Dexedrine tablets had been sold on each occasion. The magistrate had found that the sales were sales by way of wholesale dealing and were for the purpose of retail sales by the retailer, a Mrs. Clarke. Section 18 (1) prohibited anyone who was not an authorised seller of poisons from selling Part I poisons. If matters were left there, there was a prima facie case against Messrs. Sangers. But the Act contained a number of exceptions, the only relevant one of which, in counsel's submission, was "the sale of poisons by way of whole-sale dealing." The definition section of the Act, defined that as "sales to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again."
"The submission of the appellant is

that that can only mean that, to bring themselves within the exception, Sangers have to show that the sale was to a person who bought for the purpose of selling again legally," said Mr. Croom-Johnson. A wholesaler who sold to someone who was unauthorised and

could only resell unlawfully could not

take advantage of the exemption.
When LORD PARKER commented on the difficulty of wholesalers finding out whether the persons to whom they sold poisons were authorised, Mr. Croom-JOHNSON said that could be done easily by checking the Register. The magistrate had said he had found as facts that the tablets were sold by Messrs. Sangers so that they might be resold from Mrs. Clarke's shop. Neither the proprietor (Mrs. Clarke) nor any person employed by her was an authorised seller of poisons. In the case the magistrate had stated that Sangers, Ltd., had contended, inter alia, that the sanctions against a wholesaler who supplied an unauthorised retailer were to be found in section 18 (2) of the Act and Rule 7 of the Poisons Rules, 1960. The magistrate had concluded: "I was of the opinion that, whilst Rule 7 of the Poisons Rules, 1960, makes no reference to section 18 (1) of the Act, Rule 7 (1) of the Poisons Rules lays down that the provisions of section 18 (2) of the Act should apply to sales exempted by section 20. For that reason wholesalers who are protected from the provisions of section 18 (1) are not protected from those of section 18 (2) and the mischief feared by the appellant is specifically obviated by the Rule. therefore hold that whether or not the respondents could have been successfully prosecuted under section 18 (2) (a) they could not be successfully prosecuted under section 18 (1) (a) and that the prosecution therefore fails.

MR. CROOM-JOHNSON contended that section 18 (1) was absolutely mandatory, because it said it should not be lawful for a person to sell unless there was an authorised seller of poisons. There were, of course, exceptions and anyone who wanted to bring themselves within those exceptions could seek to do so. . . . "The whole mischief against which Part II of the 1933 Act directed is the mischief of selling poisons indiscriminately. It is to control the sale of poisons and keep them out of the mouths of the general public unless the sale is properly controlled at every stage," continued counsel, and "it for that reason that registered pharmacists are made authorised sellers by the Act. Wholesale transactions are permissible as long as the outlet from that transaction is a retailer who is an authorised seller of poisons.

A Society Responsibility

The Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. continued, CROOM-JOHNSON "landed by Statute with the job of enforcing the Statute." The Rules were made by the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Poisons Board, which was not the same body as the Society. The Society had to try to find out what the law was and then to

Counsel said that if no offence was revealed by the summons then it was a carriage way and not a loophole which existed in the Act. The summonses brought under section 18 (1) were directed against the people who supplied the Mrs. Clarkes of the world, who were not all shopkeepers.

Mr. James Burge, who was not called upon to argue his case for the respondents, declared that Messrs. Sangers were an old-established firm of the highest reputation, and were as anxious as the Pharmaceutical Society that the Act should be properly administered. Mr. Croom-Johnson said he entirely agreed that Sangers were a highly reputable firm. Any references to drug peddling he had made were only to illustrate his argument.

LORD PARKER, giving judgment, after setting out the facts as found by the magistrate, said that section 18 dealt with the prohibition and regulations with respect to the sale of poisons. Section 18 (1) provided that it was unlawful for a person to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List unless (a) he was an authorised seller; (b) the sale was effected on registered premises; and (c) the sale was effected under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Pausing there," said LORD PARKER, "it is to be observed that all sales of poisons are prohibited unless by a person who complies with those conditions. Accordingly, prima facie, a wholesaler cannot lawfully sell."

Wholesaler Protected

Subsection 18 (1) therefore dealt with conditions affecting the seller, while subsection 18 (2) went on to deal with a person to whom a sale might be effected. Section 20 provided for exemptions from the prohibitions found in section 18. Accordingly, while prima facie any section 18 sale by a wholesaler was unlawful yet, subject to rule, the wholesaler committed no breach provided he could bring himself within the provisions of section 20 (1) (1), namely by showing the sale was by way of wholesale dealing. Wholesale dealing was defined by section 29 as meaning a sale to a person who bought for the purpose of selling again.

In the appeal Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON had urged that the magistrate was wrong in dismissing the summonses in that, while the sale of the tablets was clearly a sale to a person who was buying for the purpose of selling again, in fact Mrs. Clarke was not an auth-

orised seller.

Accordingly counsel had argued that the company had to bring themselves within the exemptions of section 20 (1). If they could not do that there would be a serious offence of selling poisons in contravention of the Act

It had become clear to his lordship that Mr. Croom-Johnson's suggested meaning of the definition clause included the words "unlawful selling" but it did not really achieve the purpose contended for, because he was forced to concede that the wholesale seller could not in any way be concerned with the way a person buying wholesale was intending to sell the goods. In the end counsel had been forced to read the definition as sale to a person who bought for the purpose of selling again and could lawfully so sell. Quite apart from the difficulty of inserting any such words in the section they were eontrary to the plain words.

Subsection 20 (1) merely provided an exemption for wholesalers. The definition was merely intended to describe the sort of sale conducted by a wholesaler. It was not in any way intended to lay down what would be a duty upon a wholesaler, namely a duty to ascertain that a person buying wholesale with an intent to resell was an authorised seller.

Support Within the Sections

LORD PARKER said he found support for that view from the facts that section 18 (1) dealt only with the seller and was in no way concerned with the buyer. It was when one got to section 18 (2) that one began to consider who the buyer was. That was a matter which had no doubt influenced the magistrate because, in giving his opinion, he referred to Rule 7.

In the Chief Justice's opinion the suggestion that the prosecution could have been laid under the section 18 (2) was clearly wrong. Whilst the wholesaler in the present case was exempted by section 20 (1) there was nothing to prevent a Rule being made which would show that while the sale was exempted by section 20 (1) it would not be lawful for a wholesaler to sell to anyone who was not, at the time of the sale, able lawfully to resell the poison in question.

"It seems to me that if it is desired to control wholesalers it can be done and must be done by Parliament. In my judgment the magistrate was correct in holding that the sales were not offences under section 18 (1) of the Act," said LORD PARKER.

Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice Braben agreed that the appeal should be dismissed. Mr. Justice Ashworth said that the scheme of the Act and the mischief to which it was directed was undoubtedly the problem of the indiscriminate sale of poisons and in particular poisons sold so that they could reach the public. Parliament had approached the problem first of all by section 18 which was a comprehensive prohibition of all sales of poison no matter by whom they were carried out unless the seller was an authorised seller. The next stage had been to introduce the exemptions in section 20, the first of them being the sale of poisons by a wholesaler.

So far as the present case was concerned it had been urged by counsel that it was a good example of a loophole case because the respondent had sold to a shopkeeper who was going to sell again by retail. It had been argued that if it was not an offence to sell wholesale to a person who could not lawfully resell, a shopkeeper would be able to sell to dope peddlers. Such was not the case because the Rule 3 had provided that in such eases it would not be lawful for any shopkeeper to sell poisons on any premises used for or in connection with the business he was engaged in.

The inclusion of that Rule was for the purpose of stopping up a gap which would otherwise have been open.

MR. JUSTICE ASHWORTH said that if an offence was to be proved it had to take place at the time of selling. Mr. Croom-Johnson's argument would require a wholesale seller to satisfy himself that the purchaser could lawfully sell. It had been left with the Rule-

making authority to cope with problems which might arise. So far as the particular problem revealed by this case was concerned, it had not been dealt with by the Rule.

The appeal was dismissed with costs, the court certifying that the point of general public importance was revealed by it but the applicants were refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

THERE was a short discussion on prescription costs at question time in the House of Commons on November MR. A. BLENKINSOP asked the Minister of Health to give the average cost per prescription at the latest available date and in 1951 and to what extent any rise in cost could be attributed to increased quantities prescribed.
MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) said that the average total cost per prescription dispensed by chemists was 9s. 5d. in the year ended August 31 and 3s. 8d. in the calendar year 1951. He regretted that data for a reply to the second part of the question was not available. Mr. BLEN-KINSOP then asked the Minister if he could at least give some indication of the figures. Did he not agree that the prescribing of large quantities could be wasteful and that there was "a good deal of indication to suggest that Health Service charges have increased prescribing in large quantities." MR. ROBINSON said he would not dissent from that. He was sorry he did not have the figures asked for. Comparative figures for quantities prescribed were not available for 1961 but during the two years 1962 and 1963 there was an estimated increase in the cost of prescriptions of about 4¹/₂d. due to the increased quantities prescribed. MR. G. J. M. LONGDEN asked the Minister to agree that much-needed money would be available for the Health Service if those people who could afford it—"and they are the vast majority -were asked to continue to pay rather less than one-quarter of the average prescription charges. Whereupon Mr. Robinson replied: "No. I do not regard taxing the sick as an appropriate way of financing the Health Service.'

Application of Surcharge

SIR RONALD RUSSELL asked the Chaneellor of the Exchequer at question time on November 17 if he would exempt from the 15 per cent, surcharge a number of basic raw materials, including borax, tale and shellac, most of which were not produced in the U.K. and therefore had to be imported.

MR. NIALL MACDERMOT (Financial Secretary, Treasury) said that liability to the charge must depend on the nature and character of the materials and not on their availability from home sources.

Profit Margins

MR. A. W. J. LEWIS asked the Chancellor if he was aware that "some manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, who work on a flat percentage profit margin, intend to increase their

charges on the basis of maintaining their normal percentage profit, and if he will take steps to deal with this situation." MR. MACDERMOT replied on November 17: "I am aware that some traders price goods for sale by adding a percentage mark up to the purchase price. However, this is in practice conditioned by competition and, having regard particularly to the temporary nature of the import charge, such traders should consider carefully what their pricing policy should be."

Prescriptions for Private Patients

MR. FREDERICK HARRIS asked the Minister of Health on November 23 if he would take steps to arrange that all medical prescriptions of doctors for private patients should be paid for by the Health Service. MR. ROBINSON'S reply was "No." SIR. W. ROBSON BROWN asked if the Minister would arrange for private patients, who made ano calls on the Health Service, while paying their full share of the cost, to receive all drugs prescribed by their doctors in the manner applying to panel patients. MR. ROBINSON again replied in the negative.

Clinical Trials

MR. E. LUBBOCK asked the Minister of Health on November 23 whether consultants were under any obligation to inform hospital administrative staff, other consultants and their patients of any clinical trials they agreed to conduct for drug companies outside their hospital duties. MR. ROBINSON said that consultants were not under any general obligation to inform hospital administrative staff or other consul-tants that they were undertaking clini-cal trials. Their responsibility to patients was the subject of guidance eontained in a statement issued by the Medical Research Council in their Report for 1962-63. Hospital authorities were asked in September to bring its eontents to the attention of all hospital medical staff.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The MINISTER OF HEALTH replying to MR. L. A. PAVITT on November 23, refused to adjust the terms of service for general practitioners so that patients were not only entitled to immunisation and vaccination free, but that certificates needed for travel purposes were issued without payment by the patient. The Minister said that he would hesitate to introduce legislation to amend the situation, because he was anxious to reduce the amount of certificate work done by doctors.

Hospital Building Programme

MRS. RENEE SHORT asked the Minister of Health on November 23 if he would undertake a review of the hospital building programme for the next ten years. She was told by MR. ROBINSON that a review had already started and he would be making a full statement shortly.

Monopolies Commission

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 19 what plans he had for speeding up the references to, and the reports from, the Monopolies Commission. MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said that the President of the Board of Trade had arranged for the matters to be reviewed.

Vivisection

When Mr. F. Burden asked the Home Secretary if he would introduce regulations requiring animal dealers supplying animals to establishments practising vivisection to display a prominent notice in their establishments that they were engaged in that trade. Mr. George Thomas (Joint-Under Secretary of State, Home Office), on November 19, said that legislation would be necessary to impose such requirements and the Home Secretary was awaiting the report of the Departmental Committee on Experiments on Animals.

Commissions and Committees

MR. HAROLD WILSON (Prime Minister) provided MR. A. P. DEAN in a written answer on November 20, with a list of Government Commissions and Committees that had not yet submitted their reports. The list included the Committee on Drug Addiction under the chairmanship of Lord Brain that is expected to report "early in 1965," the Committee on Disposal of Toxic Wastes (chairman Dr. A. Key) expected to report "in 1966 at the earliest." The Committee of which Sheriff Harald R. Leslie is chairman and is dealing with General Medical Services in the Highlands and Islands is reporting "in 1966." The Jury Service Commitee (chairman Lord Morris) is expected to report in January 1965, and that on Experiments on Living Animals (chairman Sir Sydney Littlewood), "early 1964."

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD. — Mr. C. W. Ryan has been appointed to the board.

RECKITT & COLMAN, LTD.—Although sales for 1964 are likely to exceed those previously by about 7 per cent., profits, due to factors which the directors believe to be temporary, "may not be much in excess of those for 1963." The interim dividend is 7 per cent. (5 per cent.), the increase being made to reduce the disparity between the two payments.

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—An interim dividend of 3 per cent. is to be paid for the year ending March 31, 1965. The half-yearly statement

shows group income before taxation 9 per cent. higher at £1,426,000 in the six months ended September 30, when compared with the corresponding period of last year. Sales (excluding intercompany sales) rose from £12,047,000 to £12,981,000. Group surplus from manufacturing and trading was £2,532,000 (£2,304,000). Commenting on the group income, Mr. P. D. O'Brien (chairman) states that the result is reached after meeting £200,000 "starting-up" losses in respect of the new £4-million titanium oxide plant at Bunbury, Western Australia. "Although trading conditions continue to be good," concludes Mr. O'Brien. "some recent governmental announcements make it difficult to forecast the result for the second half-year."

BUSINESS CHANGES

ROY SUSMAN (CHEMISTS). LTD., have opened a branch at 17 Allandale Road, Leicester.

MR. R. ROBERTS, M.P.S., has closed his pharmacy at 19 High Street, London, S.E.20.

THE business carried on by the representatives of the late I. M. NESS, M.P.S., 78 High Street, Kinghorn, Fifes, has been closed.

MR. P. DELANEY, M.P.S.I., 45 Johnstown, Waterford, Eire, has acquired the Waterford pharmacy of the late Mr. P. J. Fox.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., have established an American subsidiary, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., with offices and warehouse at 46 Magee Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut.

MR. J. TRAVERS, M.P.S.I., who has represented Gala Products, Ltd., in Ireland for some years, has resigned to open his own pharmacy at 111 Old County Road, Crumlin, Belfast, Northern Ireland. He is commencing business on December 1.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., are transferring their London office housing the wholesale and international divisions to Stamford Street, S.E.1 (from Fleet Street) on November 30. The telephone number is Waterloo 4911.

FULFORD DODDS, LTD., 260 Richmond Street West, Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada, has been formed by the merging of G. T. Fulford Co., Ltd., Dodds Medicine Co., Ltd., Trans-World Proprietaries, Ltd., and Como Drugs, Ltd.

G. LIGHTFOOT & SON, LTD., 55 Wigton Road, Carlisle, are transferring their buying and accounting departments to 50 Annan Road, Gretna, Carlisle, as from December 5. Representatives are asked to call at the Gretna address where buying will be done for the two Carlisle pharmacies and for the 84 High Street, Dumfries, business.

THE home sales organisation of H. J. Elliott, Ltd., has been combined with that of James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., who acquired Messrs. Elliott in July. Mr. M. Morgan (formerly of Quickfit & Quartz, Ltd.), has been appointed field sales manager in overall charge of the combined representative force. He is based at the Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

Appointments

R. P. SCHERER, LTD., Slough, Bucks, have appointed Mr. R. J. Collins, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., their sales manager.

BROWN & POLSON, LTD., Claygate House, Littleworth Road, Esher, Surrey, have appointed Mr. R. D. Naylor head of their new Gerber division which is to handle sales of baby food. Mr. D. Ward has been appointed marketing manager and Mr. K. R. Jamieson, sales manager of the division.

G. D. SEARLE & CO., LTD., High Wycombe, Bucks, have appointed the following medical representatives: Messrs. K. F. Harrison (North Scotland); H. E. Speed (Central Scotland); R. K. Shield (Durham); R. Nightingale (North Lancs); P. B. Pannell (mid-Lancs); B. Shapeero (Derbys); J. Hendrick (Cork); and B. R. Mepsted (London, East).

PERSONALITIES

DR. D. E. BAILEY, who has been appointed professor of mathematics at the new Bath University of Technology (at present the Bristol College of Science and Technology) is a son of Mr. A. E. Bailey, M.P.S., Watford, Herts, formerly for many years secretary of the London Insurance Committee.

MR. D. A. NORTON, B.Sc., F.P.S., D.B.A., A.C.T.(Birm.) (head of the

school of pharmacy, Bristol College of Science and Technology, soon to become Bath University of Technology), has been nominated professor pharmacy. of Norton Mr. commenced his pharmaceutical career in his native city, Birming-



ham, and became a pharmacist at Birmingham General Hospital. After war service with the Royal Air Force, he returned to Birmingham College of Technology for further studies and subsequently became a member of staff and senior lecturer in pharmaceutics. He was appointed to Bristol in 1955.

PROFESSOR R. F. TIMONEY (dean of the college of pharmacy, University College, Dublin) left Dublin on November 22 for a month's tour, made possible by a Council of Europe fellowship award, of departments of pharmacy in universities and colleges of technology in England and Scotland.

DR. FRED WRIGLEY (overseas director, the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), received the annual "Man of the Year" award of the Independent Retail Druggists' Association, Quebec. Canada, at the association's annual dinner and dance held in Montreal on November 14. It is the first time in twenty-one years that the award, which is made for "an outstanding contribution to the profession of pharmacy" has gone to an individual from outside

the North American continent. Dr. Wrigley worked for a period of three years in the pharmaceutical industry in Canada before joining the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., in London in 1955. Born in Manchester, Dr. Wrigley qualified as a pharmacist at Manchester University. He returned there later to study medicine and later held appointments at hospitals in the Manchester area.

DEATHS

BRADFORD.—On October 25, Miss Shelagh Brookfield Bradford, M.P.S., 7 Newark Road, South Croydon, Surrey. Miss Bradford, who qualified in 1927, was deputy chief pharmacist at Mayday Hospital, Thornton Heath, Surrey, from 1952 until her retirement in 1962. Before going to the Mayday Hospital in 1945 she worked as a hospital pharmacist with the Ipswich Borough Council.

CASEY.—On November 20, Mr. Alfred Lalor Casey, M.P.S.N.I., Lisnaskea, co. Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, aged seventy-two. A native of Garrison, co. Fermanagh, Mr. Casey had lived in Lisnaskea for fifty years. He is survived by his widow, a daughter (Dr. Nora Casey, Lisnaskea), a son (Dr. Stephen Casey, Canada), and a brother.

DAVIDSON.—On November 11, Mr. Alexander D. Davidson, Dunliam, Glencormac, co. Wicklow, Eire, aged sixty-four. Mr. Davidson was chairman and managing director of May Roberts (Ireland), Ltd., Grand Canal Quay, Dublin, with which company he had been associated for the past forty-six years. He was a native of Duddington, Scotland, and came as a young boy to Dublin, where he was educated. He was also associated with Sister Laura's Infant and Invalid Food Co., Glasgow and Dublin. Popular among members of the Wholesale Drug Federation, he was one of its leading members and a familiar figure at the Federation's annual dinner. He was also for many years a prominent member of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society. Mr. Davidson, who was a peace commissioner, had been ill only a few days. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gladys Davidson. As a mark of respect to the late Mr. Davidson, the annual dinner of the Wholesale Drug Federation, arranged to be held at Jury's hotel, Dublin, on November 25, was postponed to a date in February. The Federation, in a tri-bute, states: "Alex Davidson's services to the Federation down through the years since its formation in 1937 will long be remembered. He served as chairman in 1939-40 and again in 1946-47 and was a member of the Executive Committee from 1937 until his death."

DENNIS.—On November 14, Mr. William Harold Dennis, M.P.S., 8 Bryn Road, Loughor, Glam. Mr. Dennis qualified in 1925.

EWART. — On November 3, Mr. William Ewart, M.P.S., 20 Caroline Street, Langholm, Dumfriesshire. Mr. Ewart qualified in 1910.

GUEST. — On November 10, Mr. Leslie A. Guest, lecturer for Gevaert Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford,

Middlesex. Mr. Guest was well known to the thousands of photographers in Great Britain to whom he had lectured in the past eight years. Mr. Guest had conceived the idea of the presentations "A Symphony in Colour" and "Concerto for Colour, Choir and Orchestra, in which Gevacolor slides were blended with selected mood music on Gevasonor tape to accompany the projected image. He had successfully presented his lectures to hundreds of societies in every part of the country. Mr. Guest joined the Gevaert organisation in 1934 as a sales representative and presented the first of his lectures combining colour and music in 1956. Recently he had suffered indifferent health and his wife became his constant companion on his journeys throughout the country.

MARTIN.—On November 14, Mr. Thomas J. Martin, 2 Woodlawn Crescent, Churchtown, Dublin, Eire, Mr. Martin had been representative of Bayer Products Co. in the Dublin area for many years and was popular with pharmacists in the area. He is survived by his son and daughter-in-law.

MAYO.—On November 5, Mr. Frank Leslie Mayo, M.P.S., Dorleska, Hempsted, Gloucester. Mr. Mayo qualified in 1929.

McKIDDIE.—Recently, Mr. David McKiddie, M.P.S., 10 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, Augus. Mr. McKiddie qualified in 1915 and gained experience at Perth before going to Kirriemuir twenty-seven years ago. In 1952 he was appointed chairman of the Dundee and East of Scotland Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, a post he held for two years.

RANDALL.—On July 5, Mr. Theodore George Randall, M.P.S., Merton, 91 Friern Park, North Finchley, London, N.12. Mr. Randall qualified in 1914

RYAN.—Miss Margaret O'Connor, L.P.S.I., who served her apprenticeship with the late Mr. Martin Ryan (see C. & D., November 21, p. 518), writes: The sudden death of Mr. Martin Ryan, of Rialto, shocked and saddened his many friends in pharmacy. He was a dedicated member of his profession and took a keen interest in everything relating to it. He will be best remembered for his genuine love of people, his lively sense of humour and his truly Celtic delight in conversation. Those of us who knew him mourn his loss and will always cherish his memory and be grateful for his friendship. To his wife and two sons we offer our sincere sympathy in their great loss. Ar dheis De go raibh a h-Anam.

THOMPSON.—On November 23, Mr. John Thompson, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 109 Egerton Road, Blackpool. Mr. Thompson qualified in 1938. Mr. Arthur S. Smith (secretary, Blackpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) writes:—Mr. Thompson was one of the most active and popular members of the Branch, was Branch chairman in 1962, and served on the Branch Committee for many years. He was one of the instigators of the annual children's party for which he always provided the musical accompaniments. He will be sadly missed by all members of the Branch.

BUYING GROUPS

Pharmacist reviews facilities

THE passing of the Resale Prices Act. bringing in its train price cutting by stores of certain branded cosmetics and razor blades, etc., has shown the weakness of the private chemist's buying position, compared with the larger groups or stores. One result has been to stimulate the interest of a large number of those chemists in group buying in order to obtain better discounts. Mr. B. M. Rusling, M.P.S. (executive director, Unichem, Ltd.), has been investigating the existing facilities in Great Britain for such buying by pharmacists and has published his findings in a 20-pp. illustrated booklet: "Buying Groups . . . or Better?" Some of the snags, for example, shortage of warehouse space and slow payments by some members of the group, are brought to the attention of the reader. Buying "combines" often follow the amalgamation of two or more successful groups operating in a convenient geographical area and examples are quoted. The greater the size of the business the better the buying position, but overheads also become greater too. Describing yet another organisation—the voluntary chains—the author says there is greater influence or control exercised by the "wholesaling unit" and greater emphasis is placed on measures to raise the efficiency of retailers than is the case with groups or combines. The booklet concludes with a history of the aims and achievements of Unichem, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, from whom copies of the booklet are available price 2s. 6d. each.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

DOW Chemical International propose to spend \$20 millions on the construction of chemical plants in the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain bringing Dow's spending plans for Europe over the next two years to \$50 millions. Construction of a latex plant in Britain is to start immediately.

A SUBSIDIARY company has been established by N.V. Chemische Fabriek Naarden, Holland, in Caracas, to be known as Naarden de Venezuela C.A. For the time being the Caracas branch will concentrate on the production of basic materials for the food and beverage industries. However, plans provide for an early expansion of activities to embrace aromatic chemicals and perfume compounds including those used in the manufacture of soap and cosmetics.

FOLLOWING sanction from the Government of India for issue of industrial licences and pending approval of the terms of the collaboration, Albright & Wilson, Ltd., the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Bombay, Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee and Mr. S. P. Pandit have agreed to form a company to manufacture at Ambernath, Bombay, up to 17,500 tons a year of phosphoric acid, expressed as P₂O₅. The total cost of the project will be about £1.5 million, Albright & Wilson, Ltd., holding 45 per cent. of the equity capital.

The pharmacy is a <u>friendly</u> place... The pharmacist plays a big part in the life of the family. Every day your advice is sought on all manner of problems. People trust you and their trust is rewarded by a standard of pharmacy that is the highest in the world. The preparations

of Vitamins Limited are designed to match these high standards. For prescription and counter—Vitamins from Vitamins Limited.

BEMAX is stabilized wheat germ, the ideal natural food supplement. **VITAVEL SYRUP** helps to keep children fit and maintain resistance to infection.



F

It's good plain selling-sense to display these advertised goods

Customers get the message twice when they see widely advertised merchandise boldly displayed. Give your sales the benefit by choosing your display items for the next two months from these lines to be advertised in woman's own.

Colour Advertisers in woman's own this month and next.

Aspro **Dunlop Hot Water Bottles** Richard Hudnut— **Style Home Perm** Knight's Castile Kodak Lifebuoy Soap Limmits (twice) Nivea **Ovaltine** Phillips, Scott & Turner— 12 Bore **Roberts Windsor Scotties** Shulton—Desert Flower Shulton—Old Spice Sunsilk (twice) Supersoft Hair Spray Yardley Flair Perfume

Monotone Advertisers in woman's own this month and next.

Anadin (twice) **Angiers Junior Aspirin** Ashe Laboratories— Gold Spot Beecham's Pills (6 times) Beecham's Powders (5 times) Bengers (7 times) **Bonomint** Bouriois—Soir de Paris Carter & Sons Complan Cuticura **Daisy Powders Delrosa Rose Hip Syrup** E.P. Tablets **Elnett Hair Spray** Endocil **Famel Cough Linctus** (4 times)

Farex (twice) **Feminax** Fix Anne French—Immac Gerber Baby Foods (twice) Germolene (twice) **Germoloids** (twice) Harrington's Napkins **Heinz Baby Foods** Jergen's Hand Lotion Johnson & Johnson Cotton Buds Johnson & Johnson **Gripe Water** Junior Disprin Knight's Castile Lady Manhattan **Lifebuoy Toilet Soap** Lucozade (3 times) Milk of Magnesia Nurse Harvey's Mixture

Oil of Ulay (4 times) Optrose Rose Hip Syrup **Outdoor Girl Cosmetics** Phensic (twice) **Phillips Tonic Yeast** Plix Poli-grip (twice) Polly Kitchen Roll (twice) **Quickies Face Pads** (twice) Helena Rubinstein—Tang George Salter Scholl Foot Exercise Sandals Suba-Seal Hot Water Bottles Toni Home Perm Twink Home Perm Valderma Balm Vick Vapour Rub (6 times) Vitapointe Woodward's Gripe Water Wright's Coal Tar Soap Zoflora Disinfectant

Women trust and *buy* what they see advertised in *woman's own*. Advertisements in *woman's own* sell to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ million women—well over one in three of all your women customers.

This is the fifteenth Woman's Own Merchandising Bulletin for chemists. The next Bulletin will appear in the January 30 issue of Chemist and Druggist.



If you would like further copies of this Bulletin, or would like to receive them regularly by mail, please write to the Merchandising Manager, Woman's Own Advertisement Department, George Newnes Ltd. Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2 Temple Bar 4363



stock, display and recommend

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When your customers request relief from haemorrhoids or associated anorectal disorders, you can confidently recommend Anusol, known to pharmacists everywhere for reliability, efficacy and safety.

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Eastleigh Hampshire Telephone Eastleigh 3131

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Anti-diarrhea Suspension. — A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, are introducing on December 1 a new speciality Donnagel with neomycin. The product contains neomycin sulphate, kaolin, pectin, hyoscyaminc sulphate, atropine sulphate, hyoscine hydrobromide and sodium benzoate. Indications are diarrhea of known or suspected bacterial origin and diarrhea or dysentery caused by organisms susceptible to neomycin. The product should be administered with caution to patients with glaucoma or prostatic hypertrophy. The bottle holds 6 fl. oz.

Three-injection Hay Fever Course. The Bencard allergy unit of Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middle-sex, are introducing, under the title D-Vac pollens, a new three-injection course for protection against hay fever. D-Vac pollens is a depôt pollen vaccine formulated by the unit after a three years' experience in allergy clinics that is understood to have shown the product to be safe and at least as effective as aqueous vaccine. D-Vac pollens is available as a primary course for (a) patients who have not previously been desensitised or who are known to be excessively sensitive to grass pollens, and (b) children aged 6-12 years; and as an advanced course for patients over twelve who have had previous pollen treatment and whose symptoms are not excessively severe. The three injections are administered at four-week intervals starting between February 1 and Feb-ruary 20. As the product is prepared specially to order prescriptions marked "primary" or "advanced" should be made out and orders placed before December 31, indicating the date in February on which the first dose is required.

FOODS

Additional Varieties.—H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Harlesden, London, N.W.10, have added three varieties to their baby foods series in jars. They are strained bone and vegetable broth, strained chicken-noodle broth, each in 4½-oz, jar, and junior beef and egg noodles in 7½-oz, jar.

SUNDRIES

New Pocket Terches. — Ray-O-Vac (U.K.), Ltd., 363 Oxford Street, London, W.1, have introduced a new CMA range of torches in three sizes. Each has a double-plated chrome finish, chromium-plated steel end-cap and lens ring, 2-in. reflector and three-position switch. The knurled barrel has been designed to provide a comfortable non-slip grip.

First-aid Kits.—Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 260 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, have introduced a series of four first-aid kits to meet the requirements of the First Aid Order, 1964 (which makes it compulsory for working premises to hold certain first aid equipment). Kit 1 covers up to ten working people in general offices and

NEW LEAFLET, PACK AND DISPLAY OUTER: A new pack for the Marathon (manufacturers: John Beales, Ltd., Peveril Street, Nottingham) is now in the hands of wholesalers and expected to be distributed to retailers throughout the country by early November. It goes out in display outer of twelve with supply of leaflets.







shops; kit 2 covers three categories (11-50 people in offices and shops; 1-10 people on railway and fuel premises; 1-50 people working in butchers' shops and places where machinery for cutting, sawing, etc., is in use); a third kit covers the categories 51-150 people working in offices and shops; 11-50 people working on railway and fuel premises; 51-150 people working in butchers' shops, etc.; the fourth kit covers 51-150 people working on railway and fuel premises.

Sponsored Tissue for Men.—A new item in the range of products sponsored by the National Pharmaceutical Union is a man's size tissue in a "man's pack." The product, Hanx, is



claimed truly competitive in quality and size with the most successful man's size tissue on the market. The tissue is fully 12 in. square, and has "wet strength." In the pack are 100 two-ply tissues.

Insect Control: A "Slow-release" Method.—What is described as a ' concept in continuous insect control," in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces, is now being introduced in the United Kingdom by Shell Chemical Co., Ltd., Shell Centre, London, S.E.1. It consists basically of a pliable strip of plastic $10 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ in. impregnated with the insecticide Vapona, each strip containing 20 per cent by weight of containing 20 per cent. by weight of Vapona (equivalent to 18.6 per cent, of 0,0-dimethŷl - 2,2 - dichlorovinyl phosphate and 1.4 per cent. of insecticidally active related compounds). The strip, which in use is suspended in the room, releases on exposure to the atmosphere an insecticidal vapour at a rate sufficient to maintain a low concentration claimed toxic to insects but harmless to humans and other mammals. One strip is said to give effective control of a wide range of insects, including flies, mosquitoes, clothes moths, and aphids within 1,000 cu. ft. of space for from ten to fifteen weeks, depending on humidity and temperature conditions. The pest strips are stated to have many potential applications in the home, in garden green-houses and on the farm, and may be used to give a high degree of insect control in hotels, restaurants and other public buildings, in warehouses, food processing and packaging plants, shops and canteens. Special small strips will also be made available to control insects in refuse bins and to prevent moth damage in wardrobes or drawers. The strips are sent out in moisture-proof envelopes. They become available in Britain in the Spring of 1965, and are being distributed by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., High Schemeter, Parkhameted, Harts, and Curringly Berkhamsted, Herts, and Cuprinol, Ltd., 9 Upper Belgrave Street, London,



PERFECTION IN MAKE-UP: Winner of the Max Factor silver trophy in a "Most Perfect Make-up" contest organised by Max Factor Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., was Miss Sweden, here seen with Mr. Ted Preston (sales manager of the company), and the runners-up,

TRADE NOTES

Now in Two Sizes Only. — Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that Lixen elixir is now available only in bottles of 5 fl. oz. and 1 litre.

Prescribable.—Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9, announce that their product Covermark is available under the National Health Service in cases where the prescriber considers it justifiable.

"Best-seller at Almost any Price."— That is the claim made by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, for their new perfumed hair spray L'Onglex in pressurised pack.

Competition Date Extended. — Keldon, Ltd., 17 Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have extended until January 31, 1965, the closing date of their Famel golden prize competition.

Sole Distributors.—Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., Church Path, Mitcham, Surrey, are the sole distributors of Colibar cream, the manufacturers of which are Dalmas, Ltd., Chorley, Lancs. All orders should be sent to Messrs. Down Bros. and Mayer & Phelps.

Price Adjustments. — Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. are reducing slightly the prices of Welldorm elixir and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets (container of 500) on December 16, and increasing slightly the prices of the 25 x gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 250 x gr. 10 packs of the tablets.

More Hankies per Pack.—The new soft three-ply hankies in the series of N.P.U.-sponsored products now contain twenty hankies, an increase of 25 per cent. in the sixpenny pack. The case packing remains at 6 doz., and two "dispenser" trays with header card are supplied pre-packed in each case.

Discontinued.—Colgate-Palmolive, LTD., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, are no longer issuing Colgate toilet soap, Mellow Blossoms.—John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks, are discontinuing the following pack sizes when present stocks are exhausted:—Gluferate tablets, 30's; Mephine elixir, 2-oz.; Mephine tablets, 20's and 250's; Prozine capsules, 20's.

Change of Tablet Dimensions. — Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex, are altering the dimensions of their sugar-coated tablets after adopting new dies and methods of manufacture. The tablets affected are Buscopan, Dulcolax, Persantin, Sedapersantin and Villescon. Strengths and colours are unaltered. Buscopan tablets in the new dimensions are now being issued. The other products will follow as new batches are made.

Change of Outer.—Since November 23 the recently introduced Cameo tampons of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys, have been issued in non-returnable case of forty-eight packs (originally there were fifty). The change has been made at the request of many



DISCREETLY DISPLAYED: For so personal a product as the Cameo tampons of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbys, the display essential of visual impact has to be achieved with the exercise of extreme discretion. The display unit shown, which has been produced by Leon Goodman Displays, Ltd., 10 Cork Street, London, W.1, presents the pack against an enlarged replica of the brand name and symbol.

stockists, particularly wholesalers. The packs are banded together in twelves.

Change of Distributor.—Macarthys, Ltd., Chesham House, Romford, Essex, are taking over on November 30 the distribution of the products of Selpharm Laboratories, Ltd. (previously distributed by Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd.). Supplies are available at all Messrs. Macarthys' depôts and from all other normal trade wholesalers. Present price structures continue and are subject to resale price conditions. The range comprises Anaprel tablets, fifty and 100; Locabiotal pressure pack, aerosol refill and nasal spray: Ponderax tablets, fifty and 100; and Vastarel tablets, fifty and 100.

Perfume from Snowdonia.—Prepared in Wales by T. E. Griffith, M.P.S., Pendyffryn Pharmacy, Bettws-y-Coed, the Gwalia "Snowdon Heather" per-



Mountain home of Snowdon Heather perfumes.

fume is presented in a gilt-capped 2-oz. cylindrical bottle on which the label is painted in white. The bottles are sent out in a display outer of 1 doz., each bottle accompanied by a small carrier bag.

Bonus Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. L'Onglex perfumed hair spray. Twelve invoiced as eleven.

"TRADE PRESS" OF THE SPENDING SEX

Where to look for clues as to what women will buy

MOST customers of most chemists are and probably always will be women. Women do most of the family shopping and all of their own. Their shopping is spread over more of the hours during which the pharmacy is open. like shopping and they window shopping. They notice what is being displayed or offered, and even when they are not buying a thing on one visit they may be mentally resolving to do so at the next. They are influenced by what they see and hear, and a chemist who cultivates good methods of salesmanship can usually see to it that they take home more than they came in to buy. But always so much turns on what a woman came in to ask for. She rarely comes in "on spec," and usually had some definite purchase in mind when she set out from home. What influenced her decision? She may have seen the product advertised in the morning paper or on television, but far and away the most likely source was her own "trade paper": one of the women's weeklies. Men seldom read women's papers though chemists might often find it profitable to do so, for they would then discover why women so often seem to ask for unstocked products. However there is another way of getting the information. Realising that an advertiser gets full value from his announcement only if the retailer is in a position to sell what the customer has decided to buy, the publishers of Woman's Own, one of the largest-circulation papers in the field, have been taking advertisement space in this and other trade papers to list from time to time the products that are being advertised in that paper. To any chemist who sets store by sound merchandising the information given is invaluable. Armed with it he can judge which items are likely to be asked for and in what quantity. Any new product he can get from his wholesaler and have a look at.

The risk is small, for it's a poor ad that won't prompt one purchase, and if a customer who feared she might make two calls is satisfied at once, up goes the chemist's prestige.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about: Formalin and mint tablets, bearing device of pestle and mortar, with wording "Ye Signe of Ye Mortar"

Mersalate tablets

Kiddie Bell draw-sheet



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer
ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

A Loophole in Poisons Control

THE Pharmaceutical Society's responsibility for administering the Pharmacy Acts in Great Britain extends to ensuring that the law is being both correctly interpreted and correctly applied. In pursuance of that responsibility the Society in the High Court, London, on November 19–20 (p. 541) sought the reversal of a decision given recently in a North London magistrate's court (see C. & D., May 16, p. 487). The appeal was directed at obtaining a decision that any wholesaler who sold poisons to persons who had no authority to possess them was committing an offence against the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. The Society was unsuccessful in obtaining such a result.

Before the metropolitan magistrate against whose decision the appeal had been brought it had been alleged that on five occasions Sangers, Ltd., unlawfully sold Dexedrine tablets contrary to Section 18 (1) (a) (1) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (on each occasion to a drug-store proprietor who neither was nor employed an authorised seller of poisons). decision had gone in favour of the company. Counsel for the Society argued in the High Court hearing that "sales by way of wholesale dealing," as defined in Section 29 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, should be interpreted as sales to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again "and may lawfully do so." Another question was whether Section 18 (1) controlled sales of Part 1 poisons by wholesalers (the Section prohibits the sale of Part 1 poisons unless the seller is an authorised seller of poison and the sale is effected on registered premises under the supervision of a pharmacist). The case was regarded as being of prime importance both to the Council of the Society and to wholesale distributors. The Sangers organisation, it was agreed in court, was honourably concerned to ensure that the legislation was correctly interpreted and

In the outcome the unanimous judgment of the Court was that, whilst *prima facie* all sales of poisons were illegal unless Section 18 was complied with, Section 20 (1) expressly exempted sales by a wholesaler. The court also ruled that the definition of wholesaling laid no duty upon a wholesaler to ascertain that the retailer who was being supplied with a product was an authorised seller.

The judgment is obviously one that must be given serious consideration by the Council of the Society and

the Poisons Board, in consultation with the trade, so as to ascertain what action, if any, should be taken to close a loophole. Otherwise the opportunity remains to frustrate an obvious intention of the legislators that the distribution of poisons should be fully controlled.

Paradoxes of the New D.D. Controls

THE Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1964 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d.), which take effect on December 1 (the appointed day for the International Convention) replace the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1964.

The main changes were detailed in the Home Office notice issued before the Regulations were available (see C. & D., November 21, p. 511). The licensing exemption in respect of persons possessing less than one pound of either codeine, dionin, pholodoine, dihydrocodeine, acetyldihydrocodeine and propoxyphene and other Part III regulations cease, and the substances are brought into Part II, under which the great majority of drugs are controlled.

In order to avoid the difficulties that would arise from the strict control of those substances the new regulations and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, contain lists of products for which the restrictions are relaxed in some respects. The new Regulations include the following:—

SCHEDULE 2

- The following drugs, namely:

 Acetyldihydrocodeine, codeine, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine), norcodeine, pholoodinc.
- 2. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above.
- 3. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above, being a preparation, admixture, extract or other substance whereof none of the other ingredients is a substance to which Part II of these Regulations for the time being applies.
- 4. Any other preparation or substance for the time being falling within Part II of Schedule 1 to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1964.

Products falling within the above definitions may be supplied by authorised sellers of poisons to members of the public "otherwise than on prescriptions." Though relevant poisons legislation remains applicable.

Part II of Schedule I of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, which is primarily a list of preparations and substances whose importation and exportation are exempted from control, is as follows:—

- 9.—(1) A preparation of not more than one cf the substances to which this paragraph applies, when—
 - (a) compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse, and that the substance cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health; and
 - (b) containing not more than 100 mgm. of the substance per dosage unit and with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent. in undivided preparations.
- (2) The substances to which this paragraph applies are acetyl-dihydrocodeine, codeine, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine), norcodeine, pholcodine and their respective salts.
- 10. A preparation of cocaine containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine calculated as cocaine base, being a preparation compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse, and that the cocaine cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health.

11. A preparation of medicinal opium or of morphine containing (in either case) not more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine base, being a preparation compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse and that the opium or, as the case may be, the morphine, cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health.

12. Solid dose preparations of diphenoxylate containing, per dosage unit, not more than 2.5 mgm. of diphenoxylate calculated as base and not less than 25 microgrammes of atropine

sulphate.

13. Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii compositus:

10 per cent, opium, in powder,

10 per cent. ipecacuanha root, in powder,

well mixed with

80 per cent, of any other powdered ingredient containing neither a drug to which Part I or II of the principal Act applies nor a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Schedule or in any of paragraphs 2 to 8 thereof.

14. Mixtures containing not more than one of the preparations specified in paragraphs 9 to 13 above, being mixtures whereof none of the other ingredients is either a drug to which Part I or II of the principal Act applies or a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Schedule or in any

of paragraphs 2 to 8 thereof.

The new Regulations state that preparations falling within Part 2 to Schedule 1 to the Act need not be kept in a locked receptacle and entries in respect of them need not be made in the Dangerous Drugs register. Wholesale dealers in any such preparations are required to keep invoices, or other records, in respect of purchases and sales of such preparations. Retailers are required only to keep "every invoice, or other record, in respect of their purchases." As indicated in the Home Office notice a new feature is the group authority in respect of wholesalers who deal only in preparations and substances falling within Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Act and who may be registered with the Home Office as an alternative to being licensed.

A number of preparations previously exempted from Dangerous Drugs control are now controlled. They include many of the preparations exempt by the Order in Council of April 13, 1937, many of which, of course, are no longer in regular current use. It will also be noted that the exemptions listed in both the Schedule 2 to the Regulations and Part II to the Act do not allow mixtures of substances of which the controls have been relaxed. Proprietary preparations of chlorodyne that contain both morphine and codeine are to be fully controlled. Chlorodyne, B.P.C., contains only morphine and is therefore exempt. Liquid preparations of diphenoxylate are controlled, unlike the tablet form, which has been specifically exempted.

Codeine phosphate tablets, B.P., though they contain less than 100 mgm. of the controlled substance per tablet and would therefore appear to be exempt under 9(1)(b), are in fact made subject to complete control. That situation arises from an interpretation of 9(1)(a) that the compounding must be effected with an active ingredient. Thus codeine compound tablets, B.P., and codeine compound soluble tablets, B.P., are to be considered exempt. Similar reasoning brings pholcodine linctus, B.P.C., under complete control and makes pholcodine linctus, strong, B.P.C., an exempt preparation.

The wording of 9(1)(b) is not at all a happy choice. It is intentional that the "and" is not in the subjunctive form but is to be regarded as linking two separate items, those issued in separate-dose units, such as tablets, and "undivided preparations" (linctuses, mixtures, etc.).

"Poppy straw" which is deemed to include poppy heads and capsules, is to be subject only to import and export control, and domestic sales of poppy heads may be made without hindrance after December 1.

In some respects the new Regulations may be regarded as legal quibbling. The major changes introduced are brought in in order to ensure that the United Kingdom can support an International Convention in connection with the importing and exporting of Dangerous Drugs. Yet at the same time arrangements are made in the new Regulations to relax, in the domestic market, the controls that result from Britain's being a signatory to the Convention.

NEW FILMS

Suspects All

British Insurance Association, Aldermary House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. 16 mm. and 35 mm. Sound. Running time, 19 minutes.

Of the £70 millions' worth of damage estimated to have been caused through fire in the United Kingdom during the last twelve months the majority is accounted for by destroyed industrial buildings and plant. The film looks at the aftermath of a serious industrial fire in which an employee and two firemen died. The lessons to be learnt from it apply also to the small shop or home.

Maganga (Jungle Doctors)

William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., 16-mm. Colour and sound. Running time 47 minutes.

A TREPHINING by a witch doctor to relieve headache, using only the most rudimentary instruments, is the climax of this



remarkable film. It is believed that this is the first time an actual trephining in the heart of Africa, without benefit of modern sterile technique and without anæsthetic, has been recorded on film. About 500 such operations are estimated to be illegally performed each year in Africa; yet astonishingly only twenty deaths are estimated to result. Although the "surgical" sequence is the most spectacular part of this film, it is by no means the only section of interest. During its travels across Africa the film unit visited several establishments interest, including medical Hospital, Mengo polio patients are rehabili-

tated, a leper colony, and an open-air post-natal clinic. "Maganga" may be booked for showing to pharmaceutical audiences. Application should be made to William R. Warner Film Library, Sound Services, Ltd., Wilton Crescent,

London, S.W.19.

CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS GROCERS IN MEDICINE TRADE

From the C. & D., June 15, 1878.

Now that grocers are going into the "patent" medicine trade on such a large scale, chemists can only hold their own by retaliating in a more energetic manner than they have yet done. A very respectable firm, Messrs. Walker & Dalrymple, whose advertisement appears on another page, offer a good agency which many chemists might advantageously adopt. Their specialty is a fine tea, the only fault of which is that the leaves are broken. The tea is none the worse, but it is a good deal cheaper, and when we mention that it can be sold retail in packets at 20d. per pound, it will be seen that it is likely to be saleable.

PENICILLINS AND CEPHALOSPORINS

Recent advances in the field of antibiotics

By S. J. HOPKINS, F.P.S.

NE of the touchstones by which the ultimate value of a discovery can be assessed is the ability to initiate further lines of development. Thus the discovery of penicillin was followed by an intensive search for new antimicrobial agents, and the impetus given by the initial discovery made in 1929 has not yet died away, as new antibiotics continue to appear. Some of the more recent discoveries have proved to be but pale shadows of penicillin, others have a wider range of activity, but against susceptible organisms few drugs have matched the older antibiotic

for potency and lack of toxicity.

The problem of resistance remains, but some interesting and valuable advances have been made in recent years. The chemistry of penicillin was elucidated fairly early, and the basic structure established as a nucleus consisting of a five-membered thiazolidine ring fused to a β -lactam ring. That nucleus, now described as 6-amino-penicillanic acid, proved difficult to prepare synthetically, and the yield was correspondingly small. The synthesis of new penicillin derivatives on a commercial scale seemed doubtful, but the problem was eventually solved by a mixture of biological and chemical processes. It is well known that the enzyme penicillinase opens up the β -lactam ring of penicillin, with consequent loss of activity. Other enzymes, however, attack other parts of the molecule, and eventually it proved possible, by the aid of amidases and other enzymes, to split off the substituent side chains, and leave the nucleus intact. The way was thus opened, by adding new side-chains to the nucleus, to synthesise new penicillin derivatives. Several of those semi-synthetic penicillins are now on the market, and their chemical relationships are shown in the adjoining table.

The New Penicillins

From the pharmacological point of view the new penicillins fall into three groups: (a) those resistant to acid, and hence active orally; (b) those resistant to the action of penicillinase, and so active against normally penicillinasistant staphylococci; and (c) those derivatives with a wider range of activity extending to the Gram-negative organisms.

The first group includes phenethicillin [6-(α -phenoxypropionamido) penicillanic acid], of which the potassium salt is available as Broxil, propicillin [6-(α-phenoxybutyramido) penicillanic acid], of which Brocillin and Ultrapen are the potassium salts, and phenbenicillin (α-phenoxybenzylpenicillin), the potassium salt being Penspek. These substances are related to the naturally formed phenoxymethylpenicillin (penicillin V), and are characterised by their stability towards gastric acid. They differ from penicillin V in the rapidity and degree of absorption when given orally, but that advantage may possibly be offset to some extent by the increased degree of plasma binding that occurs. In bacterial infections, the invading bacteria are usually found in the tissues and not in the blood, so that the degree of diffusion of the antibiotic into the tissues is an important factor in treatment. The second group, comprising methicillin [6-(2,6-dimethoxybenzamido) penicillanic acid sodium salt], or Celbenin, cloxacillin [3-(2-chlorphenyl)-5-methylisoxazol-4-ylpenicillin sodium] or Orbenin, and nafcillin and ancillin, are resistant to penicillinase. That enzyme attacks the penicillin nucleus, and opens up the β -lactam ring to form the inactive penicilloic acid. Certain sidechains attached to penicillin, as in the above derivatives, have a protective effect and can prevent such inactivation, presumably by steric hindrance associated with the size of the side chain. The third group, exemplified by ampicil-

lin $(6-D(-)\alpha$ -aminophenylacetamido penicillanic acid) or Penbritin, is active against a wider range of organisms, including some Gram-negative bacteria, is resistant to acids, and is therefore active orally. Unlike the methicil-

lin group, ampicillin is not resistant to enzyme attack, and is not suitable for the treatment of infections due to resistant staphylococci.

Whilst those developments in the semi-synthetic production of penicillin derivatives were taking place, the search for new antimicrobial substances from moulds was still going on. Thus in 1948 a mould (Cephalosporium) from a sewage outfall in Sardinia was examined and found to produce a mixture of antibiotics. One of them, termed cephalosporin N (also known as synnematin B), proved to be a modified penicillin, as it had the 6-aminopenicillanic acid nucleus, but with a D-aaminoadipic acid side-chain.

Unlike other penicillins, it was active against many Gramnegative organisms, and was used for a time in the treatment of typhoid fever. The other antibiotics of this group showed a greater diversity of chemical structure. Cephalosporin P, for example, is a steroid compound, and hence is related to fucidic acid (Fucidin), which is active against most strains of Staph, aureus. But the most interesting and potentially valuable compound of the group was the substance now referred to as cephalosporin C.

HOOC. CH.
$$(CH_2)_3$$
 CO. NH. $CH-CH$
 CH_2
 CH_2

Chemically it has a structure similar in some respects to that of penicillin, yet basically it is of a different group. It possesses the β -lactam ring characteristic of the penicillin nucleus, but it is fused to a six-membered dihydrothiazine ring and not to a five-membered thiazolidine ring as in penicillin. Although possessing this lactam ring, which is the point at which penicillinase disrupts the penicillin molecule, cephalosporin C resists such enzyme attack, but its antimicrobial activity is low, and it is of no value therapeutically.

Cephalosporin Nucleus

Attempts were therefore made to produce new derivatives by chemical modification of the nucleus, which is 7-aminocephalosporanic acid. This nucleus resembles that of penicillin (6-aminopenicillanic acid), but differs in that substitution is possible not only in the side-chain, as with the penicillin nucleus, but also in the 3-position (the acetoxy group). The possibilities of producing new and more active compounds are considerable, but in practice success has been difficult to achieve. An increase in activity following substitution at one point could be reduced or lost when substitution took place at the other end of the molecule, and changes in activity following chemical modification proved almost unpredictable.

Eventually, by a process largely of trial and error, two derivatives of interest and value have reached the stage of clinical trial, namely cephalothin and cephaloridine. Cephalothin, described chemically as the sodium salt of 7-

Cephalothin (the sodium salt is referred to in the text).

(thiophene-2-acetamido) cephalosporanie acid, has been reported on by Griffith and Black1 and by Weinstein2 and others. Those workers found that the new drug has a wide range of activity and is effective against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative infections including those resistant to penicillin. The chemical differences between cephalothin and the penicillins are also shown by the fact that the drug may be given to patients allergic to penicillin. Unfortunately, the drug is of no value in infections due to Pseudomonas.

Owing to poor absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, the drug must be given by intramuscular injection or by intravenous-drip infusion. Doses range from 2 to 6 gm. daily, but owing to the rapid rate of excretion, injections of 0.5 to 1 gm. every four to six hours are necessary. The toxicity of cephalothin is low, and a noteworthy feature is that the high rate of renal excretion is not associated with any kidney damage. The drug is thus one of considerable promise in the treatment of mixed infections where renal damage or failure would otherwise complicate therapy.

Cephaloridine

The related drug cephaloridine (Ccporin), differs in having a pyridine group replacing the acetoxy group in the 3-position. It is more powerful than cephalothin, and

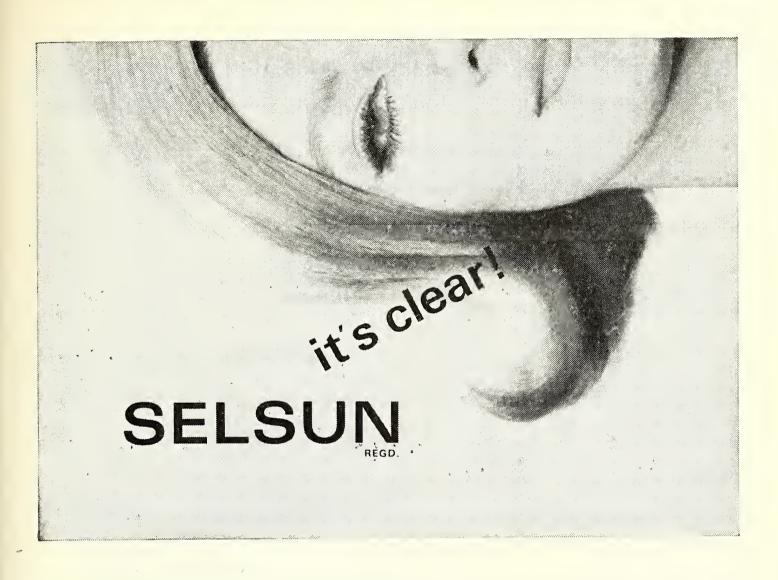
laboratory and clinical studies3,4 have confirmed that it is active against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, with the notable exceptions of Ps. pyocyanea and M. tuberculosis, but including the penicillin-resistant staphylococci. The activity of cephaloridine is not influenced by penicillinase and, as with cephalothin, most of the drug escapes metabolism in the body, and is excreted in the urine in an active form. Ccphaloridine may be given by intramuscular injection in doses of 500 mgm. twice daily for mixed or Gram-negative infections, or in half-doses for Gram-positive infections, and such injections are well-tolerated, and cause little pain. In acute conditions the response to treatment is prompt, but chronic conditions may require longer treatment up to ten days or so.

Cephaloridine may be given by intravenous as well as intramuscular injection if required, and in meningitis such injections may be supplemented by intrathecal doses of 50 to 100 mgm.

A New Page in Antibiotic Therapy

As these drugs are still very new, their true place in therapeutics has still to be assessed, but there seems little doubt that their introduction will mark a new page in the history of antibiotic therapy. Though largely resistant to enzymatic breakdown, they are not entirely immune to such attack, as some strains of Gram-negative organisms are known that produce an enzyme, cephalosporinase, that can break the β -lactam ring of the cephalosporins in much the same way as penicillinase can destroy the penicillins. But history has a way of repeating itself, even if in a different guise, and there is little doubt that new ccphalosporins, of greater potency and wider activity, which may match or even surpass the advances made amongst the penicillins, will be found as the organic chemist extends his researches amongst this new and exciting group of antibiotics.

- 1. R. S. Griffith, H. R. Black, J. Amer. med. Ass., 1964, 189. 823.
- L. Weinstein et al. Ibid., 829.
 P. W. Muggleton et al., Brit. med. J., 1964. II. 1234.
 J. McC. Murdoch et al. Ibid., 1238.



(SELENIUM SULPHIDE SUSPENSION, ABBOTT)

Easy-to-use selsun is a quick & effective treatment for dandruff. Symptoms are controlled with the first few applications; each subsequent application keeps the scalp healthy for at least four weeks. Clinical studies show effective control in over 90% of simple dandruff cases, and in 80% of seborrhoeic dermatitis cases. In 1, 2 & 4 fl. oz. bottles complete with simple directions.

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Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Poor "P.R."

SIR,—The letter in the attached cutting appeared in a recent issue of the Daily Mirror. The footnote added by the editor of the paper cuts down the particular pharmacist to size but leaves readers with a poor image of pharmacists in general.

On handing two prescriptions to a chemist the other evening he told me: "I'm too tired to read Dr. — 's handwriting tonight.' And I had to go away empty-handed!

Reckon that disgruntled dispenser needed to prescribe himself something for dyspepsia.

A. G. FENNELL, Bournemouth

Ulster Chemists' Headquarters

SIR,—May I, through your columns, draw attention to the fact that it is now twelve months since my Association transferred its offices from 4 Waring Street, Belfast, to 73 University Street, Belfast, 7, yet in spite of having advised the change of address to as many of our correspondents as possible, we are still receiving considerable correspondence readdressed by courtesy of the Post Office. I should be grateful interested manufacturers would kindly check that our address has been altered on their mailing list, otherwise their communications may in future remain undelivered.

A. E. STRACHAN, Secretary, Ulster Chemists' Association, 73 University Street, Belfast

Pettifogging

SIR,—Further to the letter of Mr. Frank G. Stock (C. & D., November 14, p. 497), I note that one correspondent dent (C. & D., November 21, p. 522) refers to it as "pettifogging." Several months ago a number of test prescriptions were issued for multiple-pack dressings. Such dressings have been offered for many years as an economy pack devised by the Ministry of Health to obtain three dressings for one dispensing fee. The dressings were duly analysed and found to be of B.P.C. quality, but the gauze inside the pack did not bear the required label. analyst therefore stated that the pack was not supplied in accordance with National Health Service regulations. He did not mention the Ministry specification. Consequently several local pharmacists, with officials and legal advisers, appeared before a large committee to answer for their sins. I was worried by the affair for four or five months. "Pettifogging" is the right word. Surely an analyst can go about his business without creating chaos in half a dozen pharmacies over a minor technicality. E. A. DARLEY, London, N.1

Assistant "in Sole Charge"

SIR,—The wording of an advertisement by a local psychiatric hospital in a recent issue of the C. & D. (November 14, p. 37) shows the confusion that obviously persists in respect of qualifications, professional responsibili-

ties and their foundation. Any "dispensing assistants" who, under previous conditions, were entitled to work on their own and to deal with Dangerous Drugs, must certainly by now already have reached pensionable age and can hardly be expected to be filling—or even to apply for—positions requiring "sole charge." With these rare exceptions professionally unqualified persons, such as are—at the utmost -certificated dispensing assistants, may not legally be "in sole charge," must be supervised by pharmacists, who are responsible for the work of their auxiliaries. Therefore it is wrong to use of dispensing assistants the description "qualified" instead of "certificated," or to talk of "responsibilities" which are those not of the pharmacist's auxiliaries but of the supervising pharmacist himself. Nobody wants to diminish the valuable support given to pharmacists by their ancillary staff, and nobody would grudge them the appropriate remuneration. If Nalgo (the National Association of Local Government Officers) could help in this respect pharmacists would be as glad as they would of closer co-operation between Nalgo and the Guild of Public Pharmacists in the matter of hospital pharmacists' salaries. In any case we shall be only helping ourselves by helping our "dispensing assistants' so long as we stick to facts and allow nobody to confuse issues by using inappropriately such terms as "professional," "graduate," "academic" and responsibility.

C. J. RAWSKI-CONROY, St. Albans, Herts

Sales Promotion in the Pharmacy

Sir,—I have read with interest your editorial (C. & D., November 14, p. 499) and Xrayser's comments (C. & D., November 21, p. 513) on the Council's statement on sales promotion in pharmacy. You have raised a number of queries which certainly do not agree with my own interpretation of the statement. I am sure that the general public, following the publicity given to the Resale Prices Act and the trends in other retail outlets, will automatically assume that a "new" price is a lower price. At the same time this type of announcement will serve to distinguish pharmacies from other retailers. The distinction is a criterion for the future progress of pharmacy. It is also surprising for you to suggest that, before speaking on this subject, the Council should wait for pronouncements on the the courts' cases before it under the Act, Surely it is right for the Society's Council to advise its members now, when we already have manufacturers who no longer maintain a resale price and do not intend to do so. That cannot detract from the Society's support for those manufacturers who have registered. For once the council has made a realistic assessment of the present

position and has not, as on previous occasions, delayed publishing its views. We cannot accuse the Society of sitting on the fence this time. You have then referred to the final paragraph of the statement, and I really cannot agree that the reference to propaganda literature refers to anything but that which accompanies sales promotion schemes. I also feel sure that when we are told not "prominently" to display articles with gifts attached, that does not refer to shelf stock of any description but to specifically constructed displays. There can be no other reason for the inclusion of "prominently." Xrayser would have excused the Council if they had made no statement. I would not. Where else should the members look for advice? One must agree with his Utopian view that it should not be necessary for the Society to counsel restraint and dignity. Likewise, of course, it should not be necessary for a professional body to have a code of ethics, but we have one and need one. Having said all this, I do agree in general principle with both columns in that, primarily, medicines should not be regarded, either by the public or by pharmacists, as ordinary articles of commerce. May I finally suggest that there is one field of sales promotion in which retail pharmacy, as a whole, should be doing much more now, and must do more in the future. That is in the active promotion of the sales of the products of "chemist only" firms, always provided that the product is such that the pharma-cist can give it his professional back-ing. It is entirely wrong for us to think there is no need to promote these lines because no other outlets have them. In this modern business world, those firms will surely rethink their policies if they do not get the maximum support from retail phar-L. R. RENWICK, macv. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6

Loaded Competition

SIR,—I am sure pharmacists will be interested in a letter sent to the grocery trade by the Toni Co. Accompanying a price list, the letter points out that, from October 23, the company's products will not be price-protected, and the company feel sure that "these terms will enable the grocery trade to take full advantage of the competitive trading conditions which the Act will bring about." Having serviced Toni products from their inception the pharmacist will now have the cut-price perm brought to him for advice on how to use it and as to its suitability for the customer's hair. I for one am no longer interested in Toni products.

F. SMITHSON, Preston, Lancs

Appreciated

I have always enjoyed reading the many features in the C. & D. and appreciated all its services.—R.S.

Drugs used in Dentistry

PREVENTIVE-DENTISTRY PROFESSOR ADDRESSES PHARMACISTS

IN an address entitled "Drugs Used in Dentistry" given before an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London recently Professor R. D. EMSLIE (professor of preventive dentistry, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London), classified dental diseases into two main categories: Those affecting the teeth themselves (dental decay being the most common), and those affecting the gums. In some of those diseases drugs could be of value in treatment. The efficacy of drugs in preventing the diseases was more doubtful.

Causes of Periodontal Disease

The gum, or periodontal, diseases were caused mainly by bacterial débris, which built up as a plaque in stagnation areas between the teeth and around the margins of the gums. Calcium salts precipitated within that plaque formed tartar or calculus, increasing the irritant effect and making more difficult the cleansing of those areas. Gum inflammation, or gingivitis—the protective reaction of the soft tissues to that chronic irritation - was usually symptomless, though sometimes bleeding was noted when the gums were brushed. If the irritation continued it tended to cause resorption of the bone supporting the teeth, so that pockets developed between gums and teeth. The bacterial stagnation areas were then much larger and inaccessible to cleansing, and the condition was known as periodontitis or, when pus could be expressed from the pockets, perhaps as pyorrhœa. That term, however, was best reserved for conditions so advanced as to dictate extractions.

Treatment of the chronic gum diseases was simple: To remove the irritants (the bacterial plaque and calculus) and to maintain the teeth in a clean condition. Scaling and polishing by the dentist and meticulous oral hygiene by the patient with a tooth-brush were often sufficient. Where some pocketing had developed between the teeth, rubbing the regions with wooden sticks helped to reduce the depth of the pockets while cleaning the space and hardening the gums. If, however, the pockets were deep, the dentist might need to eliminate them surgically (gingivectomy) in order to render them cleansable. Elastic bands or dental floss could also be used for cleaning between the teeth, but the floss had to be applied with great care to avoid cutting the gums.

Drugs had no place in the treatment. The bacteria responsible for the gum diseases were normal inhabitants of the mouth. The daily use of antiseptics or antibiotics strong enough to affect organisms in the plaque could be too irritating to the mucous membrane or cause a superinfection from overgrowth of resistant bacteria. The abrasive content of dentifrices helped to remove the plaque but the antiseptics they contained were usually mild. Perhaps their greatest value was to make so much more pleasurable the brushing of the teeth—an important function, for the most difficult problem of the dentist in treating the gums was to get enough cooperation from the patient at home.

A recently introduced "disclosing"



Professor Emslie delivering his address.

tablet containing a dye, erythrosine, could be used by patients to check the efficiency of their own tooth-brushing. The patient chewed the tablet, swished the solution around the mouth and then spat it out. A rinse of plain water then revealed the clean portions of the teeth and indicated the areas where cleaning was inadequate, the dye staining the bacterial plaque.

Drugs Used in Gingivitis

In treating acute gingivitis drugs were frequently employed. Vincent's disease (acute ulcerative gingivitis) was undoubtedly bacterial in origin, though all the organisms present could be found in mouths with chronic gum diseases. A stained smear from the surface of an ulcer showed that spirochætes-Borrelia vincenti and the fusiform bacillus—were increased in number in relation to the other organisms present. Drugs that had been applied in treatment of the acute phase were legion, including caustics, arsenicals, oxygenhypochlorites, dyes producers, hypochlorites, dyes and antibiotics. The use of caustics such as chromic acid had been criticised as illogical: "Why cause more tissue destruction when every effort should be made to conserve tissue? Its protagonists claimed that it relieved pain immediately when applied to the ulcers and encouraged healing by the formation of a protective coagulum on their surface. Other oxygen producers such as hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate were used additionally as applications or mouthwashes on the basis both of the mechanical cleansing action of the bubbles of oxygen and of direct action on the bacteria, which were largely anaerobic. However, recent trials had shown that ulcers were more rapidly healed by penicillin treatment. Whether such treatment was justified was still controversial, since most cases of ulcerative gingivitis could be treated, though with less rapid results, by scaling and polishing the teeth and good oral hygiene.

In some parts of the world acute ulcerative gingivitis could advance to facial gangrene which, before the days of antibiotics, had almost invariably

been fatal. The question was whether penicillin should be used in the less severe cases, and if so whether applied topically or given systemically. In the form of lozenges, each of 1,000 units, or as chewing-gum containing 5,000 units, it had been proved effective, but what were the risks of such treatment? First among them was sensitisation of the patient to penicillin, though sucking penicillin in the mouth did not appear to be any more dangerous than swallowing the preparation whole.

Tracing Sensitisation

Second was the production of a sensitivity reaction in a patient previously sensitised to pencillin. That must be guarded against by careful questioning of the patient. The third potential danger was the encouragement of penicillin-resistant strains of bacteria. That was one of the risks of inadequate dosage. The use of only 5,000 units of penicillin at four-hourly intervals during the day, up to a total of 40,000 units in forty-eight hours, might have seemed to disregard that danger, but tests carried out at Guy's hospital on penicillin chewing gum had shown that a concentration of 5 to 10 units per mil in the first five minutes of chewing was present in the saliva, after which it fell rapidly. That was higher than the concentration usually attained in the serum during systemic therapy. No penicillin could be detected in the blood after chewing one piece of gum. Thus it would seem that a high concentration of penicillin was produced at the site of infection with the introduction of each piece of gum; with no risk of weak concentrations of penicillin reaching bacteria anywhere else in the body.

A fourth potential danger was that continued topical penicillin therapy in the mouth for more than three days often resulted in a stomatitis or peni-cillin "sore mouth," which might show as a black tongue, as a generalised erythematous stomatitis or possibly as thrush. The cause was thought to be competitive inhibition of the normal flora of the mouth, the penicilling resistant organisms becoming, in effect, pathogenic with their great increase in numbers. Limiting the therapy to two or at the most three days would obviate the danger. Professor Emslie said that he had needed to defend use of penicillin because penicillin lozenges still appeared in the Dental Practitioners Formulary though not in the British National Formulary. However, no manufacturer now seemed to be prepared to market a penicillin chewing gum. He thought that a pity.

There was no doubt that systemic penicillin taken orally was effective in the treatment of the acute phase of Vincent's disease. Phenoxymethyl penicillin had been found more effective than a sodium peroxyborate mouth-wash and was thought as effective as penicillin chewing gum. But it seemed unnecessary to use such large doses of penicillin systemically when topical use in the mouth was effective and safe. Another drug that had been recommended for the treatment of Vincent's disease was metronidazole, used for the treatment of trichomoniasis. A double-blind clinical trial was at present being run to test its efficiency. Drug therapy was, however, only part of the treatment of the acute phase of that condition. Thorough scaling and polishing of the teeth, elimination of stagnation areas, and improved oral hygiene were essential to avoid a recurrence.

Dental Decay

Dental decay was also caused by bacteria organised in a plaque on the less accessible parts of the teeth. When the substrate provided for those organisms was readily fermentable carbohydrate—supplied many times throughout the day—dental decay frequently resulted. It had been shown by Fosdick (1950) that brushing the teeth and rinsing with water immediately after eating reduced the incidence of new dental decay but it was difficult to get the public to co-operate fully in that routine. If it were possible to afford some protection to the teeth for twenty-four or even twelve hours by, say, a tooth-paste ingredient, its acceptance might be very different.

The search for such an ingredient had been long and, on the whole, disappointing. Hence it had been quite an event when the Therapeutics Division of the American Dental Association gave an "A" classification (accepted dental remedy) to a tooth-paste containing stannous fluoride. That assessment had been based on the results of several clinical trials, so it was disappointing that, in the first British trial (see C. & D., October 10, p. 369), fluoridated tooth-paste had shown no apparent effect after two Results were being eagerly awaited of other British trials of different formulations. Applying fluoride solutions could make tooth enamel slightly more resistant to attack by acids and slightly harder when tested with a micro-hardness tester. Application in the dental chair of relatively strong fluoride solutions, such as 8 per cent. stannous fluoride, to teeth that had just been scaled and polished and working the solution into the pits and fissures with probes, and between the contact points with dental floss, for four minutes in each region, had been proved to reduce the incidence of fresh decay. Such treatment was, of course, time-consuming and needed to be repeated at six-monthly intervals. tooth-pastes the stannous fluoride concentration was 0.4 per cent., and the bristles of the tooth-brush could not reach to the inaccessible regions where most decay started. Further, the time spent in tooth-brushing by most children was measured in seconds rather than minutes, so it was doubtful whether any appreciable amount of fluoride would get to the places where it was needed.

That dental enamel absorbed fluoride from the mouth after eruption of the teeth had been demonstrated by Jackson and Weidman, who also found that the dentine of premolar teeth gradually built up its fluoride content, as did bone, till the age of fifty or fifty-five. That was to be expected, as the dentine was nourished by the blood vessels of the pulp of the tooth. The build-up of fluoride in the relatively inert enamel came directly from the mouth, suggesting that topical applications of fluoride might still be of value even when all the water supplies had been adjusted to contain the optimum fluoride concentration of one part per million.

Dentists and pharmacists were frequently asked for help by sufferers with recurrent aphthæ. The cause of those painful mouth ulcers, sometimes called dyspeptic ulcers, was unknown, though psychosomatic factors were often blamed. Treatment with caustic antiseptics might relieve the pain, but did nothing to prevent recurrence of the condition. Avoiding trauma to the cheeks by careful smoothing off cusps of teeth might help, and some patients obtained relief by sucking tablets containing a small amount of corticosteroid. But he knew of no evidence that sucking such tablets occasionally had any effect.

Fluoride in Diet

Opening the discussion, PROFESSOR A. WILSON (chairman) asked the speaker whether diet influenced the fluoride content of teeth. The reply was that in North Africa, another Wilson had found more dental fluorosis in the poor Arab children than in the children of the wealthier French settlers. A fluoride concentration of 1 part per million, however, was quite safe. Fluoridation had been studied in the United States for twenty years without any adverse effects being observed, though there had been a consistent reduction in the rate of dental decay.

Mr. J. W. HADGRAFT shared the speaker's regret that penicillin chewing gum was no longer available. He suggested that it might have been removed from the market through being wrongly thought to induce sensitisation. But was there any evidence of its superiority over the lozenge? PROFESSOR EMSLIE said that there was some difficulty in achieving a gum with a satisfactory shelf-life. A less effective preparation could be made by folding ordinary chewing gum round a lozenge, though that was, of course, of a lower strength than the gum. A disadvantage of lozenges was that some people were compelled to chew them or else the lozenge remained in one place. The gum must be chewed, so moving it round the mouth. Mr. A. CRICHTON asked what preparations could be used to relieve pain in Vincent's disease while penicillin was used in the treatment. The reply was that any of the caustics would relieve pain immediately. As a student, the speaker had been shown how to apply pure phenol to the ulcers. Chromic acid was used for the same purpose and applied only once, the damage that it caused to the tissues had little effect on the final heal-

Asked whether antiseptic mouthwashes had any effect, Professor Emslie replied that their value lay in the removal of débris loosened by brushing. A strongly flavoured antiseptic helped to deodorise the mouth for some time after use but studies suggested that

the action was by masking rather than by an antibacterial action. There was no evidence that the antiseptic had any effect on gum diseases. When asked whether the progress of disease in Nigerian children, as shown in the slides, was due to their having had no treatment or from a local factor (dietary for example) the speaker said that the factors associated with the disease had been analysed and the conclusion reached that other diseases to which children were exposed measles) were of importance, and that mouths were dirty, the soft diet allowing bacterial débris to build up. In those conditions the disease could progress quite rapidly to a severe stage in any child with a protein deficiency.

Dental Drugs of the Future

Asked in a final question to predict drugs likely to emerge in the future, PROFESSOR EMSLIE said he looked for a preparation that could be painted on to the teeth to form an impervious layer so rendering them resistant to decay. As yet there was nothing that would stay in place. Next would be a product that would fill early cavities: it would be painted on and absorbed or adsorbed into the spaces in the enamel, again rendering the region impervious. High-intensity light beams were now being tried (and a paper was shortly being presented in the United States) that would fuse the enamel, so effecting a repair without the need for filling. For prevention he hoped that an antiseptic would be found that would be effective against the organisms in the plaque causing decay (mainly the acid producers) without allowing superinfection from resistant strains. A drug that would kill the organisms in the root canal without irritating the surrounding tissues would also be of use. It was doubtful whether antibiotics, which had been used, were more effective than the older antiseptics in that respect.

BRANCH EVENTS

LEEDS

"Reformed" Council Rejected

THE proposals for a reconstitution of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council were explained to Leeds Branch by MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST (a member of Council) at a meeting in Leeds on October 8, but he failed to persuade his hearers to support them. At question time some private chemists expressed the view that the proposed Council would create disunity by giving preferential treatment to a few. Sectional interests in the Council were to be deplored, and there was no guarantee that the seven additional members would all be pharmacists. The present system was defended as giving a Council representative of every branch of pharmacy, plus the power to co-opt others with specialist knowledge, if necessary. It was felt also that there was a danger that the proposals would be steam-rollered into effect against the wishes of most of the Society's members. The amendment to the effect that, at that stage, a report of the meeting should be submitted to the Council was defeated and the proposition carried.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25: The first fruits of the import surcharge are beginning to be felt in unexpected quarters. Magnesium sulphate was marked up by some suppliers and this in turn has affected the price of heavy Magnesium carbonate, one maker having advanced the ton rate from £135 to £148. Part of that increase only, it is understood, was due to the higher duty.

QUINIDINE has been raised by about one-third following the higher QUININE prices already announced. Although CINCHONA BARK does not attract the duty, there is little, or none, to be bought and quinine makers are having to rely on supplies of crude extract or TOTAQUINE as the starting point and these are dutiable. MERCUROCHROME is slightly firmer at 16s. per 100-gm. GALLIC ACID prices were advanced by one shilling per lb. because of a heavy advance in the price of raw material.

In CRUDE DRUGS, the Spanish crop of SAFFRON is very short and such supplies as are available at origin are in tight hands. Because there was no carry-forward from the last season, growers are reluctant to make firm offers in anticipation of a further price rise. On the other side of the counter, few are prepared to make bids at the current inflated price. Among Aro-MATIC SEEDS, the market for CUMIN continued firm with prices expected to go even higher. Black brilliant and silver-grey varieties of Canary Isles' Cochineal were quoted at the same level of 20s. 6d. per lb. Lower per lb. were Styrax by sixpence, Cocillana by one penny and Costa Rican IPECACU-ANHA by 3s. Peru Balsam at 12s. 6d. per lb. was dearer by sixpence per lb.

Among Essential Oils, Brazilian Bois de Rose fell by 1s. 6d. per lb. at origin, while spot was down ninepence. PALMAROSA on the spot at 55s. per 1b. was 5s. lower. Spanish FENNEL was dearer at 16s. per 1b. and ROSEMARY at 15s. 6d. Ceylon CITRONELLA remained weak, the shipment rate being quoted at 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., against 6s. 10d., while LEMONGRASS was marginally weaker at 8s. 2d., c.i.f.

The higher bank rate (advanced from 5 per cent, to 7 per cent, on November 23), will have a further dampening effect on stockpiling programmes of manufacturers.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import Jevy.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

ATROPINE. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s. (1,181s, for 1-kilo).

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices (per kilo):

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
CARBONATE	s. d. 50 6 65 10	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 48 0
SALICYLATE	51 6	50 0 47 0	_
SUBNITRATE	16 6	45 0	44 0
*12.5 kilo lots.	1 46 6	45 0	_

Caffeine.—Hydrate in 50-kilo lots and over, 28s. 1d. per kilo; citrate, 20s. 11d. Charcoal. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

Chlorophyll. — Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 280s. per lb.; oil solable, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P.C., 5s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CITRATES.—Per kilo:—

	[50 1	cilos	250	kilos	1.000	kilos
SODIUM† POTASSIUM† IRON AND		s. 5 5	đ. 4 7	s. 4 5	10 1	s. 4 4	d. 8 11
AMMONIUM*)	8	10	8	6	8	3

†Powder 6d, more, *Scales 1s, 10d, per kilo

Cream of Tartar.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

EPHEDRINE.—ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. SULPHATE, 4s. 6d. and HYDRO-CHLORIDE, 4s. 1d. per oz.

Gallic acid.—B.P., 11s. 9d. per 1b. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt. 11s. 6d.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure B.P.:—

	Ov 25 to		5 to and und 25 to	d er	1 to and und 5 to	d er	Under 1 ton			
TANK WAGONS	5.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	s. d.			
10-14 tons	176	0	_	-	· · ·		_			
5-10 tons	177	6	179	6			_			
DRUMS										
5 cwt.	180	0	182	0	185	0	191	0		
2½ cwt.	182	6	184	6	187	6	193	6		
TINS				1/1						
56 lb.	184	0	186	0	189	0	195	0		
28 lb.	205	0	207	0	212	0	220	6		
14 lb.	211	0	213	0	218	0	226	6		

Minimum delivery 1-cwt. Drums charged and returnable, Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1-2627 are 171s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10–14 tons.

Guaiacols. — Liquid B.P.C., 16s, per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; Crystals, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE. — 50-kilo 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

IODIDES. — (Per kilo). Potassium, 50-kilo lots, 21s. 6d.; sodium, 28s. 6d. for 25-kilo lots, ammonium, 46s. 6d.

IODINE.—Resublimed in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s, 6d, per kilo; 50 kilos and over. 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 18s. 7d. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50-kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—One-kilo lots, 530s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 510s. per kilo.

LEAD ACETATE. -- B.P. crystals, 4s. 5d. per kilo.

Magnesium carbonate. — One-ton lots: LIGHT, 129s. per cwt.; HEAVY, 148s. per cwt.

Magnesium chloride.—Crystals in 50kilo kegs, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Magnesium oxide, B.P.—Light, 1-cwt. ts, 3s. 10d. per 1b., 1-ton, 3s. 7d.; lots, 3s. 10d. per 1 HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

Magnesium Peroxide.—B.P.C. (15 per cent.), 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

Magnesium Phosphates: Dihydrogen, 50-kilo lots, in kegs, 8s, 9d. per kilo: tribasic, in sacks, 9s. 8d. kilo.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. - B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots from £20 per ton. Exsicated, £58 per ton.

Magnesium trisilicate. — (Per 1b.). Under 5-cwt. lots, 4s. 1d.; 1-ton, 3s. 4d.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: Adipate, 10s. 3d. per kilo; citrate, 18s. 6d.; hexahydrate, 13s. 3d.; phosphate, 20s. 6d.; tartrate, 19s. 6d.

Progesterone.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

QUINIDINE.—SULPHATE, 1,079s. 11d. per 100-oz. for lots of 500-oz, and over; lethan 500-oz, are 1,104s. 6d. per 100-oz.

SAL PRUNELLA. — Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

Santonin.—5-cwt. lots, 320s. per kilo.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz, lots; alkaloid, 12s, per oz.; sulphate and hydrochloride, 10s. 6d.

THYMOL.—One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per

d-Tubocurarine chloride. — 100-gm. lots, 60s, per gm.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent, is £122 per ton minimum 1-ton lots.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot in drums: AMYL, technical, £254 and B.S.S., £256. BUTYL, £136; ETHYL, £113; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £111 and pure, £115; ISOPRO-PYL, £110; METHYL, 80 per cent., £142.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £10 per ton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, £107, tanker deliveries. - 12-ton lots £103

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot, £66 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots in drums, £127 per ton and one-drum lots, £136 per ton.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

1SOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per gall.; anhydrous in drums, 7s. 1d. to 7s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gall.; in bulk, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £111 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract rates for phthalic grade are from £25 per ton in bulk, ex works; lower crystallising whizzed grades from £20 to £25 per ton ex works; ball and flake, £71.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots in drums: Dibutyl, £165; Di-Isobutyl, £160; Di-Ethyl, £174; Di-METHYL,

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE.—Domestic material ex contract, £90 per ton. Scarce.

Soda ash.—Four-ton lots, 232s. 6d. per

ton delivered.

STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum ton lots. — Aluminium (all grades), 1-ton lots. — Aluminium (all grades), 253s, 6d. per cwt. Calcium (precipitated), 243s. 6d. Lead (30 per cent.), 223s, 6d.; Magnesium (standard), 272s, and (superfine), 302s. Zinc, 226s. to 286s. as to grade.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £55; TECHNICAL, £50; GROUND, £18 to £20; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £105; ROLL, £27 10s. All ex store.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish napellus, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish,

ALOES, — Primes, 265s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 255s., c.i.f. Curação, spot. 265s.; 255s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 160s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 118s.,

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 21s. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 9s. to 10s. 6d. PERU: Spot short at 12s. 6d.; shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f., nominal. Tolu: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

Belladonna.—Herb, 3s. per lb., spot. Leaves, 3s. 3d., c.i.f., nominal. Root, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

Benzoin.—Sumatra block spot from £19 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot is 5s. per lb.; shipment cleared.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot 7s.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens. 14s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

Cascara. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f.

Cassia.—Fistula, 105s. per cwt. landed; lignea (whole), shipment, 205s., nominal: selected broken, 187s. 6d., c.i.f

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian new crop quoted at 19s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isles silver-grey and black brilliant, 20s. 6d. per lb. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. pcr lb., spot nominal.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the

Ergot. — Portuguese, 13s. 6d. per lb. spot nominal. Shipment, 13s., c.i.f., nominal.

GENTIAN.—Root. 210s, per cwt, spot; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 315s. per cwt. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 545s.; Cochin, December–January, 260s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 60s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot from 62s. to 64s., as to test. Colombian 63s. c.i.f.; spot, 66s. Costa Rican, 79s., c.i.f. and 87s. 6d., spot.

Lanolin. — Anhydrous B.P. is from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 8d.

Linseed. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch very scarce on the spot 7s. 6d. per lb. nominal. Shipment not offering.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. Shipment, 14s., f.o.b.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 19s. 6d. to 20s., c.i.f.; spot. 21s. to 22s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 18s., c.i.f.; spot, 20s, to 20s. 6d., in bond

MERCURY. — Spot, nominally £135 per flask of 76 lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s. 6d., nominal; unassorted, 8s.; defectives, 5s. 3d.

Nux vomica.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

Orange peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot is 2s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2s. 11\frac{13}{4}d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 10d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot, 3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. nominal; December-January shipment quoted at 315s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot quoted at 672s, per cwt., shipment, 600s., f.o.b.

Podophyllum.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 230s. (220s., c.i.f.); *Peltatum*, 175s.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale. 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 100s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Good manufacturing offered at 8s. 6d. per lb.; No. 1, 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior nominally 350s. to 400s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. nominal.

Sassafras, — Brazilian is from 2s. 4d. per lb.

per lb.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) Anise. — Spanish, 285s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty free. CELERY.—Indian, 162s. 6d. to 165s., spot; shipment, 160s., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDER.—Moroccan steady at 60s., duty paid; shipment quoted at 45s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Cyprian quoted at 300s., c.i.f. No offers from Morocco. DILL.—Indian, 90s., spot; shipment, 75s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 145s., duty paid; Indian nominal, 165s.; Chinese, new crop for December shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Indian now 155s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 48s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 36s., c.i.f., with business passing. Mustard. — English, 47s. 6d. to 75s., according to quality. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb. spot; shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d, Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. Pods: Tinnevelly handpicked, 2s. 1½d., spot: manufacturing 1s. 4½d.; shipment, 1s., c.i.f. Alexandria Pods: hand-picked in limited supplies at 10s: manufacturing small lots at from manufacturing, small lots at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

Shellac.—F.O.T.N. pure, 220s. per cwt.; Standard No. 1, 240s.; F.O., from 265s. to

SQUILL. — Italian spot, 180s. per cwt.; shipment, 170s., c.i.f. Indian, 75s. per

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

Tonquin Beans.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

Tragacanth.—No. 1 ribbon, £225 per cwt. No. 2, £215.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 157s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment quoted at 155s., c.i.f.

Valerian root. — Spot: Indian, 175s. per cwt.

Vanillin.—Rates (per 1b.) are now 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 956-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 430s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed, Carnauba, fatty grey spot, 370s.; shipment, 352s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 740s.; shipment, 682s. 6d., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Prices of imported essential oils are subject to 15 per cent, surcharge if landed after October 26.

ALMOND.—Imported sweet oil is 7s. 3d. per lb., spot.

ANISE. — Chine ment, 9s. 9d., c.i.f. - Chinese, 10s. 6d., spot; ship-

BAY.—West Indian about 25s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.--Spot quotations for 38 per cent. oil are 100s. per lb. (surcharge, 14s.).

Bois DE Rose.—Brazilian, spot, 18s. 3d.; shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chiment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo. Chinese for ship-

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 7s. 3d.; shipment, 6s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 6s. 6d. in bond; no shipment offers: Chinese, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

Coriander.—From 34s, to 45s, per lb., spot, as to origin.

CUBEB.—Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per 1b.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 140s. per lb., imported, 90s. to 120s.

DILL.—Imported is from 34s. to 39s. per 1b., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 7s. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 7s. 9d.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 18s. per

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 30s. to 35s. per 1b. Best quality for shipment, 45s., c.i.f. LEMON.—Sicilian from 17s. to 27s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 2d., c.i.f.

- PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 47s. 6d per lb. c.i.f.; spot, 55s.

PEPPERMINT. -Arvensis: Chinese for shipment, 7s., c.i.f.; spot, 7s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 6s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 9d. *Piperita:* Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot; American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. -- Paraguay for shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 200s. per lb. and imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 22s. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 15s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

Rue.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot. SAGE.—Spanish, 20s. per lb., duty paid.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 121s. 6d. per lb., ot. East Indian for shipment, 106s. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 30s. per lb.

Tangerine,—Sicilian best quality about 45s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon spot, 90s. to 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

New York, November 24: Brazilian MENTHOL moved up 25 cents to \$3.25 a lb. despite an absence of any substantial demand. Higher MERCURY prices brought MERCURIC CHLORIDE up to \$5.96 a lb. (up 10 cents), with MER-CURIC OXIDE now \$7.47 for the red and \$7.61 for the yellow (up 12 cents). RUTIN at \$10.75 a kilo, was up 75 cents, and IRISH MOSS at 38 cents a lb., up eight cents. East Indian Sandal-wood oil advanced 50 cents to \$18 a lb. Higher also were RUE at \$2.85 (up 10 cents) and Spanish SAGE at \$3 (20 cents). Lower per lb. were Turkish GERANIUM at \$8.25, down 25 cents, Algerian GERANIUM at \$12, down 75 cents, and GRAPEFRUIT, \$1.10, down 10



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

SIGNIFICANTLY lower levels of circulating B-complex vitamins have been found in alcoholic patients with peripheral neuropathy, than were found in alcoholic patients without that sign. 44 per cent. of the latter group had levels lower than those in healthy control subjects. In sixteen of twenty-nine patients with varying grades of neuro-pathy, replacement of deficient aneurin was associated with an improvement. while a further four patients responded to the addition of nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid or pyridoxine. (B.M.J., November 21, p. 1290.)

SUPPORT for the view that penicillin

provide effective prophylaxis mav against tetanus for injured patients who have not been actively immunised, has been obtained by Dr. J. W. G. Smith (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) from experiments in mice. He reports that prophylaxis needs to be started soon after injection of spores and an adequate concentration maintained in the plasma for at least three or four days. Penicillin failed to prevent tetanus when spores were injected together with penicillinase-producing staphylococci, suggesting that for prophylaxis in contaminated wounds, other antibiotics may be preferable. Since spores may survive penicillin exposure, and tetanus result late after infection, it is advised that non-immune persons should be given adsorbed tetanus toxoid at the same time as penicillin as a first step in active immunisation. (B.M.J., November 21, p. 1293.)

Chymotrypsin for Chilblains

THIRTEEN case histories in which chilblains had been treated with chymotrypsin are reported by Dr. M. W. Gott, a general practitioner in Yorkshire. Using Chymoral tablets (two four times a day) alone, or with Chymar intramuscular injection (not exceeding 5,000 Armour units daily), he obtained symptomatic relief in all patients, usually after short periods, those with severe lesions receiving most benefit from the combined therapy. (Medical World, November.)

THE effect on asthmatics of β -adrenergic blockade with propranolol is the subject of a preliminary communication from the department of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of St. Andrews. In the knowledge that β receptors are inhibitory except for the excitatory effect on the myocardium, the author was investigating whether the drug might be more selective for cardiac than bronchial receptors, so allowing use of high doses of drugs such as isoprenaline (normally precluded through cardiotoxic effects) in asthmatics. He found, however, that the agent caused a deterioration in the

patient's condition, which was not improved by additional isoprenaline. That suggests, says the author, that deteriora-tion may be due to blockage of either endogenous or exogenous catecholamines and that β -receptor blocking agents should be used with caution in asthmatics—as recommended by the makers. (Lancet, November 21, p. 1101.)

Frusemide as Diuretic

[ABSTRACT]
STUDIES of the interaction of fruse-mide (a diuretic related to the thiazides, but which appeared to have a different action) and hydrochlorothiazide are reported by workers at the Royal Victoria Infirmary and the department of medicine, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (Lancet, 1964, II. 1085). In the first study four patients with gross ædema were investigated. Isotonic saline solution was infused at a rate of 1-2 mils per minute. A loading dose of hydrochlorothiazide was then administered followed by continuous infusion of that drug until no further increase in urine output was obtained in response to additional test doses or an increased rate of infusion. Frusemide was then given intravenously. It was found that after frusemide urine-flow increased by an average factor of 4.8, sodium excretion by 4.6, chloride excretion by 5.5, potassium excretion by 2.9 and osmolar clearance by 2.9. Six patients took part in the second study which was carried out in a similar manner but with frusemide infused first. In five patients there was little change in excretion of water. sodium, chloride or potassium or in. osmolar and free-water clearance after injection of hydrochlorothiazide. In the other patient hydrochlorothiazide failed to halt a decline in diuresis that began soon after the start. From their results the authors conclude that the mechanisms for reabsorption of water, sodium, and chloride blocked by hydrochlorothiazide are already blocked during maximum frusemide diuresis; maximum diuresis induced by hydrochlorothiazide is enhanced by administration of frusemide; the two drugs are not synergistic, and there is no point in giving them simultaneously.

[ABSTRACT]

RESULTS of using frusemide in more than thirty patients in hospital and out-patients are reported workers at the Sheffield region cardio-vascular unit, City General Hospital, Sheffield. The drug was compared with five other diuretics-hydrochlorothiazide (five patients), chlorthalidone (two patients), triamterene (two patients), cyclopenthiazide (two patients) and

mersalyl (three patients) — in patients being treated for heart failure. being treated for heart failure. The patients were on a low salt diet with supplementary potassium. Frusemide and the comparison drug were given alternately, administration being spaced to prevent the possible effects of synergism. From a consideration of urinary excretion of water, sodium, potassium and chloride and of the sodium/potassium ratio in the urine the authors conclude that frusemide is more efficient as a diuretic than hydrochlorothiazide, which also causes a greater loss of potassium. Chlorthalidone, while conserving potassium bet-ter than frusemide was found to be a less efficient diuretic. Frusemide caused a slightly greater loss of potassium than triamterene but was much more efficient as a diuretic, while cyclopenthiazide was a less effective diuretic which conserved potassium less well. The authors consider that frusemide compares well with mersalyl and that its action is apparently similar. They found that in two patients given 80 mgm. of frusemide twice daily sodium depletion occurred and confusion developed. They state that at such doses careful observation is needed if electrolyte imbalances are to be avoided. In fifteen months' experience on thirty patients no toxic effects have been observed it is stated.

CURRENT DISPLAY MATERIAL



COUNTER DISPLAY: Cutex pearl and regular nail polish and Slipstick lipsticks set out on a new counter display produced by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.8.



Counter and window display cards available to appointed stockists of Taylor of London products. The single strutted card measures 12 x 9 A three-plane version is illustrated. The products are distributed by the manufacturers, Taylor of London, 169 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. [Corrected note.]

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COSMETICA EXPORT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of exporting and importing of cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Rene J. M. Edwards, 218 East Rochester Way, Bexley, Kent, and Suzette A. M. d'A Macedo. MICHAEL COWAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital

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Alfred M. Cowan and Donald F. Ferguson,
R.O.: 916 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.2.
W.P.M. ELECTRO-MEDICAL PRODUCTS,
LTD (P.C.). — Capital £100, Subscribers:

LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. Subscribers:
Stephen M. Sander and David Eckhardt, R.O.:
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HIGHGATE CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—
Capital £100. To carry on the business of in-

vestment finance property trust, manufacturing industrial chemists, etc. Directors: Walter David and Regine David, R.O.: Adam House, Directors: Walter

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Peter S. Goldsmith and David Geller, R.O.: 58/60 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

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Elsa Fielden, R.O.: 70 Ringley Road, Whitefield. Lancs.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 30

Enfield Chemists' Association, Enfield Arms hotel, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. B. Grosset (a member of Council) on "The Work of the Practice Committee " (of which Mr. Grosset is chairman).

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. and West Surrey Branch, National Pharma-CEUTICAL UNION, Prince of Wales hotel, Guildford, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. Ferguson (marketing policy officer, N.P.U.) on "Staff Training."

Tuesday, December 1

CORROSION AND METAL FINISHING EXHIBITION Grand hall, Olympia, London, W.14. Until December 4.

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Peacock's tea rooms, 453 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m.

ALIFAX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Oak Hotel, Clare Road, Halifax, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. F. Pearmain (William Mason & Son, Ltd.) on "Modern Shopfitting." HALIFAX

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND AEROSOL EXHIBITION, Empire hall, Olympia, London, W.14. Until December 4.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. J. W. Hadgraft (chief pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, London, W.C.1), on "Quality Control in Hospital Pharmacy."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. D. J. Bauer (Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical

Mcdicine) on "Antiviral Chemotherapy."
WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. G. F. Miller (superintendent, Birmingham No. 2 pricing bureau) on "The Pricing of Prescriptions.'

Wednesday, December 2
BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. Dr. M. Saunders on "Drink, Drugs and Drivers."

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bay Horse Inn, Burnt Yates, Harrogate, at 8 p.m. Social evening.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

December 6-12	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
Alka-Seltzer	13	9	11	7	6	12	7	12	12	11	14	11	7	12	_
Andrews liver salt	_	_	_	3	_	1	-	—	5	1	2	2	_	1	_
Antussin	2	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	4	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	—	$\overline{}$	_	_
Askit powders and tablets	_	_	_	14	\longrightarrow	_	_	_	_	_	3	3	_	$\overline{}$	-
Aspro	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	\longrightarrow	7	7	7	_	7	7
Bathjoys	—	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	_	_	$\overline{}$	—	—	—
Beecham's pills		_	-	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
powders	5	5	6	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	2	-	4	_
Cuticura preparations	2	2	2	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Dentu-crcme	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_	1	_
Dinnefords magnesia	_	1	1		1	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Disprin	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	_	3	_
Germolene	2	2	2	_	_	3	_	2	_	2	_	1	_	_	_
Halaspray	2	2	2		_	2.	2	_	_		_	_	_		
Loxene shampoo Milk of Magnesia tablets	1	3	4	1 2	1	1 2	2	1 2	3	2	3	3	2	_	
Moorland Indigestion tablets	1	_1	1	1	4		1							3	
Mulan	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			
Donotrol meadages	1	3	3		1		1	1					_		1
Plantiacom	3	3	1	_	3	_	3	3	3				_	_	
Procol	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	_	2	2
Setlers	1	1	1	2	_	2	_	2	1	1	_	_		_	_
Sparklets syphons	2		_	_		3	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Veno's cough mixture	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	_
Woodward's gripe water	_	_	1	1	_	1	_	-	_	1	1	1	_	_	-

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Hanbury restaurant, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner.

SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Sun lounge, Sea hotel, South Shields, at 7.30 p.m. Cheese and wine evening.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dragon hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions.

Thursday, December 3

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bristol College of Science and Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7, at 7.30 p.m. Quiz on non-pharmaceutical subjects between Branch members and students.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, The University, Bristol, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. P. Dyson on "Aerosols—The Development of Pressurised Packaging."

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Thomas's Club, Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, at 7.30 p.m. Annual men-only dinner.

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SO-CIETY, St. Mary's Hospital, Parkhurst, at 7.30 p.m. Medical films.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' White Lion hotel, Streatham High Road, London, S.W.16, at 7.45 p.m. Messrs, J. D. Davies and J. Ferguson (joint marketing policy officers of the National Pharmaceutical Union) on "N.P.U. Marketing Policy."

On N.P.U. Marketing Policy."

STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal café, Stirling, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. J. Turner (Kodak, Ltd.) on "New Equipment and Techniques in Photography."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston hotel, Kingston-upon-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. E. J. Shellard (principal lecturer in

pharmacognosy, Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "Pharmacy and Scenery in Poland." WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red House hotel, Woking, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

Friday, December 4

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, The University, Birmingham, at 4.30 p.m. Professor A. J. Birch on "Synthetic Sex Hormones."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Whipps Cross Hospital, London Windowski, Chief E.11, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. W. Mitchell (chief chemist, Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.) on "Travels in Australasia and the U.S.A." Joint meeting with Whipps Cross Medical Society.

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. D. J. Bauer (Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine) on "Antiviral Chemotherapy.'

Saturday, December 5

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vineyard hotel, Welwyn Garden City, at 7.45 p.m. Christmas party.

Exhibitions

KODAK SCHOLARSHIP EXHIBITION (monochrome and colour prints and transparencies made on Kodak materials by photographers who have been awarded Kodak scholarships in colour and advanced photography), Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 26 Conduit Street, London, W.1. Open December 4-11, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Not Saturday and Sunday.)

WORLD TRADE

Barbados Protects Local Industry. -It is reported that the Barbados Government has introduced legislation regarding the import of aspirin in all its forms, vitamin preparations, sulphur products in tablet form and phenobarbitone tablets. Import licences must now be obtained for those drugs.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 11

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, depilatory preparations, cosmetic preparations, soaps, shampoos, and preparations for the hair (3)

KIDEF, 868,336. by Eugene-Gallia, S.A., Paris, France.

For disinfectants, deodorants and air freshening preparations (5)

LOOGENE 861,682, by Carlton Brown & Partners, Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs.

For all goods (5) MOVILAT, 862,789, by Luitpoldwerk Chemisch Pharmazeutische Fabrik, Munich, Germany, BUCTRIL, 868,868, by May & Baker,

Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.
For veterinary and sanitary substances, disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroy-

ing vermin, fungicides and insecticides (5) NUC1DOL, 863,243, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Baslc, Switzerland,

For veterinary preparations (5) NEOCIBYN 863,819, by Willows Francis, Ltd., Epsom, Surrey

For infants' and invalids' foods (5)

Device with word FARLENE, 859,480, by Farley's Infant Food, Ltd., Plymouth, Devon. For optical, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and parts (9)

Device with words SPEZIAL OPTH G.M.B.H., WETZLAR, B841,483, by H Spezial Optik, G.m.b.H., Wetzlar, Germany. by HH For photographic apparatus and parts and fit-

ELEX. B855,883, by L.P.F. Photronics, Ltd., London, N.W.2.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and parts (9)

TAIKOR, 857,516, by Taisei Kogaku Kogyo. K.K., Saitama-ken, Japan.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus, and parts and fittings (9)

VERSAMAT, 867,013, by Kodak, Ltd., London WC2

For photographic instruments and apparatus (9) MAXIM. 868,791, by Boots Purc Drug Co... Ltd., Nottingham.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus

and parts and fittings (9)

COURIER, PACER, VIKING, 869,085-87, by
Japanese Cameras, Ltd., Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

For catheters (10)

ACUSA, CATH, 861,760, by William Warne & Co. Ltd., Barking, Essex.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 18 For sensitised film and sensitised paper, all for

photographic use (1) KALVAR, B854,056, by Kalvar Corporation. New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.

For sun-tanning preparations (being non-medicated toilet preparations) (3)

REVLON BRONZE LUSTRE, 860,341, by Revlon. Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For all goods (3)
DIANTOO, 861,391, DIARANTA, D1ABIDUR, 861,396, by Niccowerk, G.m.b.H. Beuel/Rhine, W. Germany, ZOTOS NEW BEAUTY, 864.136, ZOTOS FROSTED SIL-VER. 864,607, ZOTOS FROSTED STAR. 865,131, by Sales Affiliates, Ltd., Boreham Wood, Herts, PERTEGAZ, B865,542, by Manuel Pertegaz-Ibanez, Barcelona, Spain, VIPOSANO, 868,687, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3) STATUS, 863,621, by R. Demuth, Ltd., Farn-

ham, Surrey.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, shampoos and preparations for the hair (3)

LANOSOFT, 864,302, by Rosedale Products, Ltd., London, E.5.

For pharmaceutical products for use in the treatment of thrombosis (5)
TROMBOCLAS, B856,553, by Laboratoire

Choay, Paris, France.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," October 28

Process for the production of insecticidal com-pounds. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappii, N.V. 977,358.

Applicator in combination with a pressurised aerosol container. Sterling Drug, Inc. 977,375. Method and apparatus for sterilising sealed plas-tic containers. Alois Duschck, G.m.b.H. 977.423.

Stirrer-type mixing apparatus. Maschinenfabriken Karl Hennecke. 977,424.

Chemical extraction processes. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, 977,460.

Thiocolchicine derivatives, Sandoz, Ltd. 977,470. Sweetening compositions., Ashe Chemical, Ltd. 977,482.

Method for the production of 51-nucleotides.

Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 977,489.

Process for preparing acetic acid by catalytic oxidation of propylene. Stamicarbon, N.V. 977,496.

Coating composition, Abbott 977,516.

Photographic colour development and colour couplers therefore, Kodak, Itd. 977,554. Deodorants, CIBA, Ltd. 977,570.

Electronic device. Merck & Co., Inc 977,591. Use of enzymes in brewing, John Labett, Ltd.

preparing 2B,3\gamma-dimercaptosteroid and derivatives therefrom. Shionogi & Co., 1 td 977 597.

Steroidal cyclic trithiocarbonates and process for preparing them. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 977,598. 2,3-epithio-steroids and process for them. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 977,599. preparing

(Thio) (amido) - phosphoric - (phosphonic - , - phosphinic-) acid esters and processes for the production thereof. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 977 600

Production of penicillins. American Home Products Corporation, 977,609,

Apparatus for printing, dispensing and application of gummed labels. Meto-Gesellschaft Oscar Kind 977.611-13.

Physio-therapeutic apparatus, 977,631.

Production of aromatic solvents, British Petro-leum Co., Ltd., A. D. Oliver and R. N. Bennett, 977,642.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. cach) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 9.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 4

Crosthetic valve for cardiac surgery. Institute of Medical Sciences, 977,754.

Method of preparing aromatic nitriles. Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd. 977,755.

Production of monopersulphate salts. Soc. l'Air Liquide, S.A., pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation des Procédés Georges Claude, 977,767.

Oxidation of hydroxy steroids, Organon Laboratorics, Ltd. 977,770.

Devices for the continuous emission of pesticides, CIBA, Ltd. 977,787.

Emetine derivatives and their preparation, Glaxo Group, Ltd. 977,788-89.

Alkynylamine derivatives. Abbott Laboratories. 977,810. Androstane derivatives, and the preparation

thereof. Ormonoterapia Richter, S.p.A. 977,815. Thiol phosphoric acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 977,819.

Spiramycin salt. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 977,834. Stable long-acting adrenocorticotropic hormone preparations and process for the manufacture thereof. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 977,836.

Production of morph Monsanto Co. 977,850. morpholinothio-benzothiazoles.

Portable water-distillation apparatus, Eastwood Plastics, Ltd. 977,851-52.

Gas filter. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 977,878. Solvent compositions, Soc. des Produits Chimiques Sovilo. 977,906.

Aerosol composition. Revlon, Inc. 977.934. Process for the preparation of partially esterified amino alcohols. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 977,958. Monocarboxylic acids containing a pentafluorophenyl nucleus and methods for preparing them. Imperial Smelting Corporation (N.S.C.) Ltd

Preparation of pentafluorobenzaldehyde. Smelting Corporation (N.S.C.), Ltd. 977,962.

Pentafluorophenyl compounds and their manufacture. Imperial Smelting Corporation (N.S.C.). Ltd. 977,964.

Separation of methanol and methyl acetate, Borden Co. 977,984.

Organic ammonium phytates as additives for promoting electrical conductivityy, Esso Research & Engineering Co. 977,985.

Gas chromatographic analysis, Communauté Europcene de l'Encrgie Atomique, 978,019.

Process for the manufacture of silicophosphoric acid. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 978,082.

Incontinence pads, Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. 978,084.

Edible oils from tall oil fatty acids. Canada Packers, Ltd. 978,085.

Edible fat compositions containing glycerides of tall oil fatty acids. Canada Packers, Ltd.

N-acyl-α-amino acid amides. Charles E. Frosst & Co. 978,088.

Guanidine derivatives. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 978,089.

Photographic printing paper, Kodak, Ltd. 978,092. Quaternary compounds and methods for producing same. Parke, Davis & Co. 978,093.

ubstituted benzamides having tranquillising activity, Laboratorics d' Analyyses et de Retranquillising Substituted cherches Biologiques Mauvernay-Centre Europeen de Recherches Fondamentales et Appliquées, 978,095

Preparation of zeolites, W. R. Grace & Co. 978,103.

Phenoxy alkanoic acid derivatives and stabilisation of organic material against oxidative deterioration by their use, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 978,161. Preparation of diesters of phthalic acids, Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 978,172.

Penicillins. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 978.178.

Method for manufacturing floating soap and or detergent tablets. G. Mazzoni, S.p.A. 978,192.

Nutritional composition and process for preparing same. Mead Johnson & Co. 978,233.

British patent specifications relating to the above obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 16.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

FRUSEMIDE. The diuretic response to, Lancet, November 21.

FRUSEMIDE. A clinical trial of. Lancet, November 21. METHALONE an anabolic steroid, hypocholesterol-

æmic effect of. Lancet, November 21. PROPRANOLOL, an adrenergic-blocking agent. Effect

of on asthmatics. Lancet, November 21. ANEURIN AND OTHER B-COMPLEX VITAMINS. logical rôle of peripheral neuropathy of the

alcoholic: I. Brit. med. J., November 21. Penicillin in prevention of tetanus, med. J., November 21.

HALOXON. A controlled anthelmintic trial with, against Ostertagia ostertagi in calves, Vet. Rec.,

November 21, THE HERBICIDE REVOLUTION, New Scientist, November 19.

GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY, Roy, Inst. Chem., November.

VIRACTIN: a prophylactic agent against upper

respiratory infections. Nature, November 21. INSECTICIDE SYNERGISTS. Effects of, on duration of sleep induced in mice by barbiturates.

Nature, November 21.

ALKALOID CONTENT of tobacco seeds. Nature, November 21,

STREPTOMYCINOID ANTIBIOTICS: synergism by puromycin. Science, November 6.

SODIUM COLISTIMETHATE. Intravenous administration of, J. Amer. med. Ass., October 26.

DDT: a new hypothesis of its mode of action. Science, October 30.

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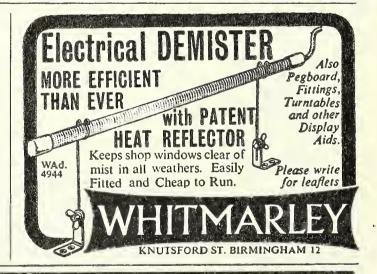
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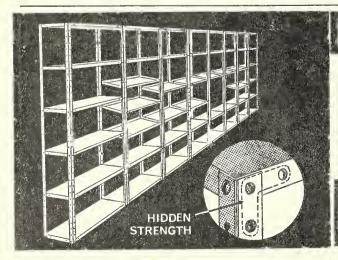
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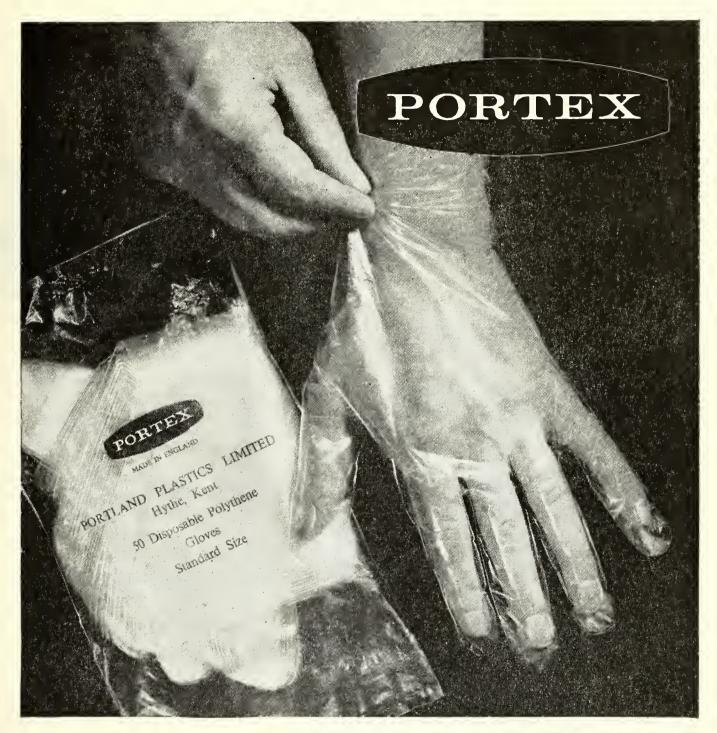
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established Hygiene Stores, 14 years' lease, rent and rates £294 per annum. Living accommodation, Private sale. Bargain £1,750. Phone: Seven Kings 2987. C 6507

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MIDLANDS! Drug stores or suitable premises wanted E. T. Perks, 16, New Street, Dudley. DU 52368. C 6451

APPOINTMENTS

BROADMOOR HOSPITAL, CROWTHORNE, BERKS

Chief Pharmacist

required at the above hospital, Salary £1,067-£1,403 per annum, N.H.S. Conditions. Accommodation available, Applications naming three referees to Physician Superintendent. C 9695

CANADIAN RED CROSS
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
TAPLOW, nr. MAIDENHEAD
Dispensing Assistant
required. Whitley salary, Applications considered from persons wishing to work partime only. Applications stating age and experience with two referees to Secretary.

C 9687

EDGWARE GENERAL HOSPITAL, EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX Pharmacist

required. Part-time applicants will be considered. Apply to Chief Pharmacist (EDG, 2381, Ext. 327).

EDGWARE GENERAL
HOSPITAL,
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX
Senior Pharmacist
required, This is a busy general hospital
of 654 beds and offers good experience and
varied duties, Department can be visited by
arrangement with Chief Pharmacist (EDG.
2381, Ext., 327). Apply, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving the
names and addresses of two referees, to
Group Secretary.
C9699

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,

CONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL,

STEPNEY GREEN, E.1

Locum Pharmacist
required at the above hospital. Modern department. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous Hospital experience not essential. Salary £20 19s, per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist (Telephone STE. 1222, Ext. 219).

GREENWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL, ST. ALFEGE'S WING, S.E.10

Deputy Chief Pharmacist
from early date in well-equipped department. Inspection by arrangement, Salary scale £855—£1,165 p.a. plus London Weighting.
Write with full details of career and naming two referees to Group Secretary,
G. & D.H.M.C., at hospital. C 9689

HENDON GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Post-graduate Pharmaceutical Student

required at EDGWARE GENERAL HOS-PITAL, Edgware, Middlesex, for twelve months or by arrangement. Experience avail-able in Group Pharmacy, which has a well equipped sterile products unit, and at small hospitals in the group. Applications, includ-ing names and addresses of two referees, to Chief Pharmacist (EDG. 2381, Ext. 327). C 9697

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE No. 9, WAKEFIELD "A" GROUP

Senior Pharmacist

required for busy sterilising and manufacturing department in a Category IV group hospital, Modern equipment includes newly installed rapid cooling fluids autoclave, Post offers excellent experience, Salary £851—£1,113, Whitley Council conditions, Application form from Group Secretary, 113 Northgate, Wakefield, C 9641

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1

Pharmacist
required at the above hospital, Modern department giving good general experience. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Whitley Council conditions of service and salary. Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist,

C 9673

NEWMARKET GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dispensing Assistant

required in modern Group Pharmacy, Ideal working conditions, alternate long weekends. Applications giving age, experience and names of two referees to the Group Pharmacist.

C 9693

ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY, PAISLEY

Applications are invited for the post of

Pharmacist in this Category IV Hospital, Whitley salary scale. Applications, with the names of two referees, to the Chief Pharmacist. C 6497

OAKWOOD HOSPITAL, MAIDSTONE, KENT

Senior Pharmacist
A senior pharmacist, full- or part-time, is required immediately at this large, progressive Psychiatric Hospital. The working conditions are exceptionally pleasant in a new department which may be inspected by arrangement with the Chief Pharmacist. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions of service apply.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be forwarded to the Physician Superintendent forthwith. C 9683

PADDINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARROW ROAD, W.9

required for indefinite period. Apply immediately to the Hospital Secretary. C 666

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the above Hospital, Whitley Council salary scale with extra pay for evening clinics, Apply naming two referees to Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 679

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GENERAL HOSPITAL CONSETT, CO. DURHAM

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above appointment at this hospital (529 bcds) which is also the Group Pharmacy. The Department is equipped with facilities for manufacturing and sterile work. A new Central Sterile Supply Department has recently been opened and will provide good experience for the successful applicant, Salary on the scale £761 to £1,019 per annum.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees to Hospital Secretary as soon as possible.

C 9690

SOUTHMEAD HOSPITAL, BRISTOL (643 beds)

Pharmacist

required at Southmead Hospital. This post offers wide experience. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience to be sent to the Group Secretary.

C 9669

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH AND ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

Pharmacist
Suitably qualified persons (with hospital experience an advantage) are invited to apply for this post. Placement according to previous Hospital Service within the Whitley salary scale £761 to £1,019 per annum.
Written applications to Personnel Officer, Pared Leftpray: Ediphyrib 2 immediately. Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, 3, immediately

Appointments—Continued

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, DEVONS ROAD, LONDON, E.3

Locum Pharmacist required at the above hospital for eight weeks' period commencing beginning of December 1964, Apply to Hospital Sccretary (telephone: EASt 2030). C 9700

ST. GILES' HOSPITAL, ST. GILES' ROAD, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5

Locum Pharmacist
part-time or sessional required full-time. immediately Apply: Chief Pharmacist (RODney 4221). C 9624

ST. GILES' HOSPITAL.

ST. GILES' HOSPITAL,
CAMBERWELL, S.E.5
Senior Pharmacist

Applications invited for the above post.
Salary scale £896—£1,168 p.a. Part-time or sessional considered.
Further details from or applications to Chief C 9627

ST. HELIER HOSPITAL

CARSHALTON, SURREY

Dispenser

whole-time, required for duties in a Category V hospital, Applications with details of previous experience and the names and addresses of two referees to Group Pharmaeist.

C 9688

STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAI MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILE END HOSPITAL,

MILE END HOSPITAL,

BANCROFT ROAD,

LONDON, E.1

Deputy Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV) at Mile End Hospital, Whitley Council conditions of service, Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist (Tcl.: ADVance 4855). Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to the Group Secretary at the above address.

THE MANOR HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Dispensing Assistant
required, full- or part-time, at The Manor,
Epsom, Surrey, a hospital for 1,120 mentally
subnormal patients. Whitley Council salary
and conditions of service.
Applications, stating age, experience and
certifications, together with
addresses of two referees, to the Group
Secretary.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BLACKPOOL

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the Group Pharmaceutical Department. This new department has only recently been opened and working conditions are excellent. Arrangements can be made for candidates to view the department, Salary scale £725 rising to £970 per annum. Applications with the names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary, Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, C 9678

WHITTINGHAM HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist
required (whole-time) at Whittingham Hospital, near Preston, Laneashire, Salary £851—£1,113 p.a., plus £25 for certain qualifications, Modern Pharmacy, good working conditions, Applications immediately to the Secretary.

C 9668

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE

M&B SALES EXECUTIVE

MAY & BAKER LTD DAGENHAM ESSEX invite applications from pharmacists for an important vacancy in one of their Sales Divisions controlling the Company's affairs in a group of Commonwealth markets. The work covers export sales administration in all its aspects, offering both variety and interest. Initially, duties will be limited to medical and veterinary products, but these will be extended after a short period to associated chemical product categories. The preferred age group is 28-35 and previous commercial experience within the Industry is desirable.

This is a career appointment offering an attractive starting salary which will be subject to regular review. The Company operates a Pension Scheme and there are free Life Assurance benefits.

Apply initially in writing with details of qualifications and experience to the Personnel Officer quoting reference No. CD161/64.

C 9691

YORK "A" HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacist

required for duties at the County Hospital, York, in Group Pharmaceutical Service, Salary scale £761 x £32 (1) x £31 (1) x £37 (3) x £42 (2) to £1,019 p.a.
Full details of this appointment can be obtained from the Group Chief Pharmacist at the City Hospital, York, Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and names of two referees to Group Secretary, Bootham Park, York, C 9630

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

BIRMINGHAM. We have a vacancy at our head office for a pharmacist who is prepared to help with the running of six pharmacies. The position offers a variety of work and scope for individual talent being well paid, with very good annual increments. Normal business hours with the opportunity for odd Saturdays off, Young pharmacist would be preferred, especially one with large multiple training, M, H, Gill, Ltd., 67 Duddeston Mill Road, Birmingham, 7, AST. 2041.

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Branch Manager or Manageress Pharmacist required for Pharmacy Section of new Store opening shortly on the South Coast, Excellent renumeration, permanent superannuated position.

Applications in writing giving age, details of experience, etc., to the Personnel Manager, P.I.M.C.S., Lid., Fratton Road, Portsmouth. C 692 PHARMACIST BRANCH MANAGER required for busy branch, Good conditions of employment, superannuation scheme, Salary by negociation, Apply: Pleasley & Pleasley Hill Co-operative Chemists Limited, Pleasley, near Mansfield.

STAMFORD. Manager or manageress required for our branch pharmacy. Salary to commence £1,400 per annum. Four weeks' holiday, Superannuation and sickness benefits. An attractive flat available at a reasonable rent. Interview by appointment at our expense. Apply Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough. C 6460

THE BARNSLEY BRITISH

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Applications are invited from Pharmacists for the position of Branch Manager at a new shop on the outskirts of town, Remuneration is based on Salary, Commission and Bonus and will be above average, there being ample scope for a steady increase in carnings, Noncontributory pension scheme in operation, Assistance will be given with housing—either to rent, or to buy, at a low rate of interest.

Applications to:

The Superintendent Chemist,
Barnsley British Co-operative Society,
Llmiterl,
Wellington Street, Barnsley,
Yorkshire, C 6 C 6503

WISBECH, Manager or manageress required for our attractive new branch, Salary to commence £1,400 per annum, Superannuation and sickness benefits, No rotas, Interview by appointment at our expense, Apply Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough.

WHOLESALE

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED

have a vacancy for an experienced Hospital Representative in the London Area.

The post offers a challenge to a male Pharmacist with drive, initiative and ambition. A good salary and all expenses will be paid and a car is provided. The post is pensionable. Applications giving full details of age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, and should quote ref. no. H.R.4. C 9692

CARLTON LABORATORIES, LTD., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighten, require a medical
representative in the following areas: Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, Applicant must
be resident in the area, All promotions are
taken from existing staff, and for the right
man or woman the prospects would be
bright, Please give full details in your first
letter. C 6498

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED

are offering appointments to

REPRESENTATIVES

in Hull Southend

Durham

Domain

Hertfordshire

Training will be given and the posts offer a challenge to male pharmacists with drive, initiative and ambition. A good salary and all expenses will be paid and a car is provided. The posts are pensionable. Applications giving full details of age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the:—

Personnel Manager, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2,

and should quote ref. no. R. 45.

C 9665

A CAREER as a medical representative

is open to trained salesmen, and to ambitious young men in the pharmaceutical industry. "Planned Training" are starting a series of 2-week courses of 10 evening lectures designed to give you the necessary basic knowledge and confidence to gain employment in this most rewarding field of selling.

Our Appointment Service is available to students of this course, and also to medical representatives and executives seeking advancement.

(Pharmaceutical Appointments Division)

Sales & Marketing Registry Ltd. 57A New Broadway, Ealing, W.5. EALing 1434 & 1486.

C 9677

Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited

invite applications from young men between 20 and 30, who have a good educational background and preferably some experience in the pharmaceutical trade, to assist in the Sales Department.

The successful applicant will have enthusiasm and initiative, and the appointment could lead to early promotion.

The Company offers a good salary, an annual bonus and luncheon vouchers, and operates Non-contributory Superannuation and B.U.P.A. schemes.



SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF MEDICINE

Applications should be addressed to:The Commercial Manager,
Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited,
Portland House, Stag Place, Victoria, London, S.W.I.

C 9702

PARKE-DAVIS

TWO POSTS OF CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

Parke-Davis wish to appoint

TWO PHARMACISTS

as MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES for the following areas:-

- (I) A territory embracing Central Manchester, part of Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
- (2) A Sussex coastal territory which includes part of Surrey.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. A Company car and other benefits are provided. This is a first-class opportunity to make a successful career with a leading Pharmaceutical organisation.

Applications to:-

CENTRAL MANCHESTER etc. Mr. A. Hadfield, B.Sc. Pharm, F.P.S., 6 Oak eld Road, Hadfield, Via Hyde, Cheshire. SUSSEX COAST
Mr. E. A. Conrad, M.P.S.,
32, Holly Lane West,
Banstead,
Surrey.

C9704

SITUATIONS VACANT WHOLESALE

PHARMACIST REQUIRED for analytical and dispensing laboratories, Excellent opportunity for a man with aptitude, Five-day week, superannuation and life insurance scheme. Please apply: Works Director, Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 30 Duke Street. Liverpool, 1.

SALES MANAGER

Bold, ambitious young salesman required for in-line executive position in the cosmetic field. Send full details of past career, and salary required. London based. Box C 6501.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVE

wide experience of administration of National Sales Forces, desires change and will be available early in 1965. Successful sales record and long standing contacts in the Pharmaceutical Trade at highest levels. He seeks a responsible post, preferably based on London or the South and would be prepared to represent a Company of standing on a National basis prior to Administration, His experience embraces all National Multiples, smaller Chains, Co-operative Chemists and Wholesale Houses in addition to a sound nucleus of private concerns in every centre of References are impecpopulation. cable and present remuneration is in excess of £2,500 per annum, Enquiries in strict confidence to Box

AGENTS

AGENT calling on chemists throughout South Wales, West Wales, and Herefordshire, interested in additional lines. Sound connection with chemist trade, Box C 6505.

AGENT, established 20 years West Country, including Gloucestershire and Hampshire, requires additional lines, retail chemists, department stores, Highest references. Box C 6509

SWISS BEAUTY PRODUCTS manufacturer wishes to appoint Republic of Ireland distributor as soon as possible, Please submit offers to Case Postale 41, Montreux, Switzerland.

C 691

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

£500 CASH EVERY 5 YEARS for those unexpected bills. The Quinlife plan provides just this with immediate Life Assurance cover at the same time, Write today for full details. Medical Insurance Services Limited, 131 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing pharmaceutical company with expanding home and export accounts is offered for sale. The offer will include the Goodwill, Stock (raw materials, packing materials and finished goods), Plant and Machinery. The Company has a number of running contracts and the business as a whole is capable of further development, Enquiries to Box C 6500.

BUY YOUR OWN EQUITY SHARE PORTFOLIO and completely protect your investment in the event of death or continued illness, Repayments attract maximum income tax relief, Write today for full details. Medical Insurance Services, Ltd., 131 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, C 9568

CHEMIST

Attractive opening for Chemist (M.P.S., B.Sc., or equivalent) experienced in manufacture of pharmaceutical products and fruit juices. This is a senior appointment in a go-ahead Company manufacturing products of world repute. Scope for initiative in formulation of new products. Successful candidate would qualify for Board Appointment in due course. Generous salary in accordance with experience. Please apply with full details of experience, age, etc., to Box 0326, c/o Rusby & Gould, Ltd., 22 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

C 9703

KENYA-FAST AFRICA

Chemical, insecticidal manufacturers/
formulators of reputation,
of an established British
group) offer to undertake
turing, formulating and/or
chemical, insecticidal or
products, Modern aerosol
plant recently installed, JAYGEE PRODUCTS
LTD., P.O. Box 12634, Nairobi,
Kenya.

MANLY MAN'S BELT, Nationally advertised "obtainable from chemists," 39/6, Full trade terms, Order by waist measurement from Manly Co., Manor House, Worcester Park, Surrey. DERwent 3877. C 635

NATIONAL SALES FORCE calling on hardware stores, chemists, department stores, etc., available to manufacturers of highly reputed household and toiletry products. Write in strictest confidence to Box C 9639, c/o Managing Director.

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large, Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3137-8.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

TENDERS

The Hospital Management Committees of the North-East Metropolitan Region will shortly be inviting quotations for a joint Contract covering a range of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. A panel of suppliers from whom tenders will be invited is in course of preparation and contractors wishing to be included should write at once to the Group Secretary, Hackney & Queen Elizabeth Group H.M.C., Hackney Hospital, London, E.9. C 9685

WANTED

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MESSRS. R. E. CHEEK LTD., 603 HERTFORD ROAD, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, Tel.: Waltham Cross 27310/29700.

C 650

LANCASHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following during the period 1st March, 1965, to 28th February, 1966:—

Schedule 'A'—Drugs and Pharmaccutical Preparations.

Schedule 'B'—Surgical Sundries, Instruments and Dressings.

Schedule 'C'-First Aid Cases.

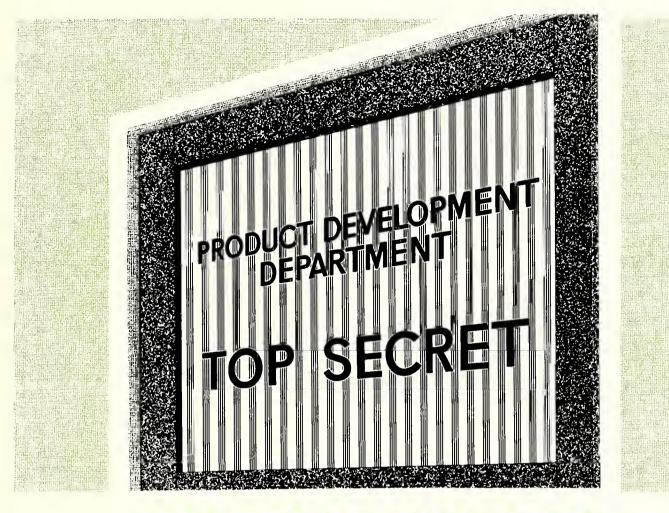
Schedule 'D'—Toilet Requisites (excluding soap products).

Schedule 'E'-Dental Sundries.

Tender forms (please state which Schedule(s) required) from the County Medical Officer of Health, Room 109, East Cliff County Offices, Preston, Closing date for receipt of tenders 10 a.m., Wednesday, 30th December, 1964.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARNOLD PRECISION SCALES, For good quality Dispensing and Drug Scales, Ratio Tablet Counting Balances, ctc. May we send you illustrated literature? Holmethorpe Works, Frenches Road, Redhill, Surrey. Rcdhill 4301.



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that you, too, need tie up no capital nor take on overheads in the cause of commercial security. Instead, at costs which will bring a smile to the face of your marketing manager, you could buy in your finished products Ransom-perfect. A purely exploratory confidential consultation is yours for the asking . . . and Ransoms are an entirely self-contained family business, unconnected with any other firm in the industry.

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